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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 191 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
14th	Aug.	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
20th	.. ..	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
27th	.. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept. ..	Caledonia ..	8800	....	..
10th	.. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
17th	.. ..	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
24th	.. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
1st	Oct. ..	Nagoya ..	7400	....	..
8th	.. ..	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
15th	.. ..	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
22nd	.. ..	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
29th	.. ..	Nellore ..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
2th Aug	Sardinia ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
7th Sept.	Novara ..	7000	Morea ..	11000
21st ,,	Nore ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
20th Oct	Malta ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
16th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Moolzan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
*11th Aug.	Lhasa	Karachi direct
12th ,,	Dumra	Karachi and P Gulf extra.
16th ,,	Pundua	P. Gulf extra.
*16th ,,	Dumra	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail.

*or later on arrival of English Mail.

S.S. Linga will sail on 8th August for Karachi direct.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

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SAILINGS, 1916.

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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		19thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
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London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

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The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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"S.S. Asia Maru".	2561	11th Aug. 1916.	20th Aug. 1916.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	27th Aug. 1916.	5th Sept. 1916

For further particulars apply to:—

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

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Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
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(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	5th Aug.	15th Aug.
Moyor Maru	M. Tanizuchi	3778	12thAug.	2nd Aug.
Yamaguchi Maru	R. Kudo	3700	13th Aug.	22nd Aug
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	17th Aug.	26th Aug.

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Manager.

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Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

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Saigon Maru ..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	29th July	1/8th Aug.
Inaho Maru ..	3939	D. Ozawa	29th July	12th Aug.
Java Maru ..	4499	S. Yanagi	14th Aug	24th Aug.
Indo Maru ..	5311	K. Tashiro	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
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Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

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Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

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Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

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Manager.

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THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

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Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

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Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Mulacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
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Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
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The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplande Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

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E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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MERCHANTS AND
CONTRACTORS.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

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28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

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BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES. URINALS,
BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

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MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TELLI GULLY OPPOSITE THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS AND LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE AT PAREL ROAD.

On Tuesday the 15th day of August at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bora Alibhai Mahomedbhai Dharoria and pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th day of May 1914, sell by public Auction all the right title and interest of the said Mortgagor in the undermentioned property on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages tenements and premises standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Western Side of the Parel Road in the district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 754 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 767 and 767, New No. 12752, 12755, New Survey No. 1/2525 and 1/2514 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under E. Ward Nos. 7677, 7628 and Street Nos. 11—12 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Cassum, on or towards the West by the property of Maruti Ganu Mohallay and Rakmajee Ganu Mohallay, on or towards the North partly by the property of Mathurabai, wife of Khanderao Amroot and partly by the property of Rahimtulla Rowji and Jan Mahomed Peru and on or towards the South by the private passage of the ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 11th Aug. 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 secondhand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Bay horse, quite in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND, PEARL GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY
Suit No. 677 of 1911.

Mariambai, widow of Fazulbhai Mahomedbhai

v.

Mahomedbhai Nurudin and others
and
Esmailbhai Peerbhoy and another surviving executors.

Under instructions from the abovenamed surviving executors of the late Khoja Mahomedbhai Ludha Khatao, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 12th instant. at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms gold bangles, Mohan Mallas, Neck chain without locket, earrings, diamond salis, nose, diamond sali, pokhrajs ring, ruby rings, pearl bootee, fulpatra, pootlee, silver vallas, chain, finger rings taviz etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th August, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 38 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1873 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on, TUESDAY, 15th August 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Pyrometer with spare stem, soap, candles glassware Xmas letters, electric bulbs, calendars, hats, matches, varnish, ghee, paint, empty gas cylinders, planks, cotton, hoop iron, bark, raisins, dry dates, rice, ground-nuts, sweepings, iron bolts and nuts, 28 bags salt, and other various articles.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th Aug. 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE AT 9 A.M., (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Plots of Land behind to Hindu Temple, near the Station at Ghatkopar, and at Kirol, belonging to Khimji Goculdas and others.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
High Court Suit No. 540 of 1911.

Thackersey Lakhmidas .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Khimji Goculdas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 27th day August, 1916, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Ghatkopar in one lot on premises, the valuable plots of land, belonging to Khimji Goculdas and others, and come to their shares on partition with Runchordas Dharsi Hingwala.

For further particulars, plans and descriptions of plots and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kunga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N. B.:—The Hindus and the Multanees are inclined to build bungalows on the above plots and so the purchasers are likely to derive good profit.

If there will be rain on the sale day, the Auction will be held in the bungalow, just opposite to the said plots.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th Aug. 1916.

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POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.— C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

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When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Terms Moderate. 4523

HEALTH, WEALTH and PROGENY THROUGH DIVINE FAVOUR.—Secured by the performances of Hom (sacrifices) and other tried Processes.

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3rd floor, Dubash Building,

Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 4892

WANTED

WANTED—A SALESMAN. Start Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 150. Apply sharp with references to Box No. 120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4896

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED by EDUCATED FRENCHMAN PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIUER FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1035

WANTED.—An ADVERTISING MANAGER to write Gujarati Advertisements and take charge of the Advertising Department of the Royal Opera House. A Graduate with Gujarati, only need apply in writing, with full particulars. 4893

WANTED—PRINCIPAL for the Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore. Decent pay according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials stating qualification, age religious views, etc., should be sent before 20th August 1916, to the HONORARY SECRETARY. 4839

WANTED—A qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR (a Hindu will be preferred). Apply stating age, caste, religion, residence, qualifications, minimum terms acceptable with copies of testimonials, and a copy of photo (both of which will not be returned) before the 15th August, 1916, to Box No. 972, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4639

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Key-stone, dramas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap. list of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4867

WANTED:—For the Deccan British War Hospital, Poona, a qualified COMPOUNDER and DRESSER. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem No rations or quarters. Selected candidate must be prepared to enrol in the Medical Department for the period of the War. Apply with copies of testimonials to, the OFFICER COMMANDING, Deccan British War Hospital, Poona. 4879

APPLICATIONS are invited for (1) a Chair in English and History. Pay upto 350-25-400 according to qualifications. (2) a Chair in Philosophy and Economics Pay up to 200-20-250 according to qualification.

Applicants are requested to state, age, experience and academic qualifications. The candidates selected will be on probation for a year.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st of August.

T. L. VASWANI,

Principal, Mohindar College, Patiala. 4855.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

BLACK HAIR or money returned. The "MORNING STAR" makes your Grey Hair a beautiful Black-natural-glossy. Does not stain the skin. Per box Rs. 1-8, post free, from BATLIBOI & Co., 249, Forbes Street, or THE AGENT, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 4753

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

NOTICES

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1916, before 1 p.m. (Standard Time) for the right of erecting a "GRAND STAND" for spectators on the Esplanade Parade Ground in connection with the ensuing Quadrangular Cricket Matches. Each tender to be accompanied by Rs. 200 as earnest money. Further particulars and conditions will be given on application to the Superintendent of Esplanade on payment of Re. 1 per copy. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, reserves the right to reject all or any tenders.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th August 1916. 4890

TREACHER & CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the British Hotel Lane, premises on SATURDAY, 19th August, 1916, at 5-45 p.m., (S. T.).

The following is the business of the meeting:—

(1) To receive the Audited Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1916, and the Directors' Report.

(2) To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

(3) To elect one Director.

By Order,

W. CARR,

4889 Acting Manager.

TREACHER & CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Treacher & Company, Limited, will be held at the premises of the Company at British Hotel Lane on SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1916, at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), when the following resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 24th day of July, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

Should the said Resolution be confirmed, the following further Resolution will be proposed at the same meeting:—

That Mr. Shapurji Nowroji Guzder be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up and that his remuneration be Rs. 20,000.

By Order,

W. CARR,

4888 Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that VIRJI SHAMJI and DAYA VIRJI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Gulalwady or Jugjiwan Kika Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1111, New No. 8286, Old Survey No. 2040 and New Survey No. 705 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 5868 Street No. 157-159 and containing by admeasurement 72 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On the East by the sweeper's gully, on the West by the Lalwadi or Jugjiwan Kika Street, on the North by the property of Harkorebai, wife of Narotam Trikumdas and on or towards the South by the property of Devidas Lalubhai and which hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated, this 10th day of August, 1916.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,

4895 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE THEATRICAL GOODS AT THE PARSI NAVROZ THEATRE, KARACHI.

AS Agents of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver of the High Court, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by public auction through Messrs. R. P. Kharas & Co., Auctioneers, on SUNDAY, the 20th August, 1916, at 10 a.m., on Bunder Road, at the Parsi Navroz Theatre, Karachi, the following:—

The concern of the Theatrical Company known as SHREE ARYA NATYA SAMAJ, consisting of scenery, curtains, dresses, harmoniums, furniture, electric accessories, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

HARCHANDRAI & Co.,

Pleaders.

Karachi, 31st July, 1916. 4831.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE HAJI SULTANALLI SHUSHTARY & Co., Agents of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of the terms of the agreement of purchase of the steamer SUNSTREAM, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship SUNSTREAM of Bombay official No. 108686 of gross tonnage 2664 tons, register tonnage 1718.12 tons, heretofore owned by the Sun Shipping Co., Ltd., of 8. St. Helens Place, London, for permission to change her name to "SHUSHTAR" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Bombay as owned by the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping, Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay this 4th day of August, 1916.

HAJI SULTANALLI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

4846 Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that our clients, KRISHNABAI, widow of LAXMON RAOJI GHOLUP and SARASWATIBAI and SAVITRABAI, widows of SHIVAJI LAXMON GHOLUP have contracted to purchase from Mr. GANPAT SHIVSHANKER MENGLE his immoveable property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written:

All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure, with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at 1st Carpenter Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 243, 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1695 and 1695 New Nos. 8818 and 8819 Old Survey Nos. 470 and 471 and New Survey Nos. 5216 and 5216 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6557 Street Nos. 51-53 and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the said 1st Carpenter Street, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by the property of Nathoo Walla and others and on or towards the West by the property of Bai Chimoobai wife of Vishvanath Jagannath.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,

Dated this 10th day of August, 1916.

4891 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ARDESHIR NOSSERWANJI KHARAWALA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, lien, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All these eight several plots or pieces of land or ground now making one large piece of land situate at Turner Road Dahisa in the registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District Thana together with the trees standing thereon and containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or thereabouts and surrounded by a Gurkha (stone wall) on three sides and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the land of Fancnoo Gonsal, on or towards the East by the land of Balkrishna Vasudeo Pandurang, on or towards the South by Turner Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Jamsetjee Master and partly by the lands of Gabriel Fernon and Elis Jujia Maria and bearing survey Nos. &c. as follows:—

Plot Nos.	Survey No.	Old Po: No.	New Pot No.	Measurement. Acres. Gunthas.	Assessment.
(1)	178	4	1	,, ¾	0- 2-0
(2)	173	5	2	,, ¾	0-12-0
(3)	173	6	3	,, 4½	1- 4-0
(4)	172	Pct No. 10		,, 4	1- 0-0
(5)	172	Pot No. 4		,, 6¼	2- 0-0
(6)	171	Pot No. 5		,, 1	
(7)	171	Pot No. 2		,, 1¼	
(8)	174	New Survey No 174 H. Pot No. 1.		.. ¼	0- 2-0

all which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1916.

VACHHA & CO.,

4894 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING & PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.—The THIRTY EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1-5 Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy made by the Board in place of the hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy, C.I.E., deceased.

IV. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

V. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

VI. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 1-5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, 22nd July, 1916.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 16th proximo to 30th idem (both days inclusive). 4887

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. ASIA MARU.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "ASIA MARU," from Hongkong, Singapur and Colombo, are hereby informed that the steamer is expected to arrive here on the 11th instant, and will discharge in the Docks.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for delivery orders and to take delivery immediately after the cargo is landed.

Captain A. Ericson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey torn and damaged bags.

No survey will be held after seven days from day of landing.

Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey.

Claims if any should be submitted to the undersigned within one month's from the arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

Charterer.

72, Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay, 7th August, 1916. 4859

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

Pathe Freres Ld. present THEIR GREAT COMEDY SERIAL

"GET-RICH-QUICK-WALLINGFORD"

Adventure I "The Bungalow Bungle". Adventure II "Three Rings and a Goat". Wallingford is the most delightful rogue ever conceived. He is a modern "Dick Turpin". His Schemes of Fantastic Finance are the very essence of Feenzied Fun. Wallingford fleeces the guilty to recompense the Innocent on the principle of "Setting a thief to catch a thief."

This week 2 complete Episodes 2,000 feet each.

NEW VARIETY! NEW VARIETY!

BROTHERS WATT

Double Dancers.

GEORGIE DEVOE in low comedy. | CHARLOTTA Dancer.

BRULL and HEMSLEY

in Pot Pourri of Burlesque and Eccentric Dancing.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A Thrilling and Sensational Melodrama.

Three Parts—Exclusive.

THE CYPHER KEY.

An absorbing story of a golden gang's attempts to get possession of important state documents, and how their machinations were frustrated by a clever American.

—SEE—

The thrilllng race between an aeroplane and a motor-car.

The exciting, nerve tingling race between two motor-boats.

Masterpiece of cinematography. A real thriller.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 feet of Films for Sale. Feature, dramatic, comic, and coloured films in big lots. Apply Manager.

3 Shows Nightly—6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.

Prize Shows—Saturdays and Sundays 5 to 6-30.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

A BRILLIANT BILL.

MISS LOIS MEREDITH

in the 5-part Pathe Gold Rooster Play:

"THE PRECIOUS PACKET."

A breathlessly exciting story of a British Secret Service man's work against a band of French Royalist conspirators in Canada. His sealed orders told him to marry the girl conspirator. He had already fallen in love with her so his work came to a successful and happy termination.

"FROM BAD TO WORSE."

A rattling comic in which a man saves a married woman from drowning. She is rewarding him with her jewellery when her husband arrives and kicks poor Heinie from the house.

"THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CUBA."

One of Pathe's famous educational series.

SPECIAL SELECTED MUSIC.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.

Box seats Rs. 2.

NEXT SUNDAY

ALL THE GREATEST UNIVERSAL STARS IN A WONDERFUL SIX-REEL PHOTO-PLAY.

YOU ARE INVITED

To see the Series-Serial of 18 Author Drawing Power, Universal's latest and biggest serial supreme

"GRAFT"

Third Instalment. 3 Episodes

It is modern to the minute——with swifter action than any preceding picture——popular with Cine-goers everywhere——the one and only of its kind.

Time: 7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

USUAL HALF RATES.

Re. 1 to As. 2.

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. No. 1882.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is very weak in the Peninsula but rain continues abundand in Northern India, east of Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India, Konkan; local in Assam, South-east Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein eight inches; Tavoy three; Myitkyina two; Cherrapunji thirteen; Shillong and Silchar three; Gauhati one; Mymensingh eight; Jalpaiguri five; Chittagong three; Darjeeling two; Narayanganj and Sambalpur one; Purnea and Cawnpore three, Dehra Dun two; Jhansi and Agra one and a half; Benares, Bahraich and Bareilly one; Mount Abu one; Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi two; Bangalore one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and west United Provinces.

Summary of the forecast for August and September, 1916:—The outlook has improved and the total rainfall of August and September is likely to be in excess. The indications regarding geographical distribution are favourable for United Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat at the expense of North-east India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours (8½ a.m. of 10th Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 10th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.23	61.44	56.87	51.90
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.08	68.70	60.42	52.99
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.12	67.08	56.78	55.05
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.28	70 93	62.59	60.36

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th Aug. 1916.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ...	29.784 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 ,,
Dew Point	76.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.885 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 ,,
Minimum ... do ...	79.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	193 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.22 Inches
Total fall during month	12.73 ,,
Do. do. year	61.54 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th Aug	0.01 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.		h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	10	m 8 51	16 5	10	m	1 20	16 8
		8 15a	15 1			2 49a	20 7
Fri.	11	m 9 46	27 7	11	m	2 37	16 0
		9 28a	26 0			3 40a	19 4
Sat.	12	m 10 34	28 7	12	m	3 36	15 4
		10 25a	27 0			4 31a	18 0
Sun.	13	m 11 16	29 5	13	m	4 27	14 10
		11 15a	27 11			5 19a	16 10
Mon.	14	m 11 57	29 9	14	m	5 17	14 9
						6 1a	15 11
Tues.	15	m 0 7	28 6	15	m	6 1	14 11
		0 26a	29 9			6 41a	15 4
Wed.	16	m 0 54	28 8	16	m	6 45	15 7
		1 13a	29 4			7 21a	15 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 10 (Thursday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 10m.
,, 11 (Friday)	6h 19m.	7h. 9m.
,, 12 (Saturday)	6h 19m	7h. 9m.
,, 13 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
,, 14 (Monday)	6h 20m.	7h. 7m.
,, 15 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
,, 16 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Aug. 7d.	2h. 25.6	a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 13d.	5h. 30.3	p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 20d.	6h. 22.8	p.m.
New Moon	,, ,, 28d.	10h. 54.7	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th August 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south-eastern districts; Hissar has had 0.45in., and Delhi 0.16in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperaure is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 1.74in., Jhansi 1.56in., Cawnpure 2.80in., and Allahabad 0.40in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.22in., Jaipur 0.17in., Kotah 0.50in., and Mount Abu 1.43in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur and Bikaner; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and Central India West; Surat has had 0.12in., Ahmedabad 0.19in., Deesa 0.30in., Neemuch 0.14in., and Indore 0.17in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.83in., Hoshangabad 2.12in., and Nagpur 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.23in., Ratnagiri 0.59in., and Mormugao 0.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been an extension of rainfall to west Rajputana and an increase in the United Provinces but a decrease generally elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Gujarat, Central India west, the United Provinces and the south-eastern districts of the Punjab, fairly general in Rajputana and local in the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

Nearly general rain is likely in the United Provinces, local rain in Rajputana and on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 10th of August 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do. (9th Aug.)	97.1	89.1	92	..	0	0
Jask	94.5	85.0	84	0.05	0.05	—0.01
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th Aug.)	91.7	85.1	82	..	0.44	0.31
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.4	74.0	75	..	2.67	—0.75
Rawalpindi	93.1	75.0	85	..	17.25	4.15
Lahore	92.9	81.0	78	..	18.93	9.57
Amritsar	88.4	76.3	82	0.46	12.54	..
Bikaner	92.7	77.0	85	..	20.32	6.17
Ambala	93.0	78.0	83	0.16	13.71	—0.78
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88	77.7	92	1.74	14 68	—0.38
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	89.1	75.5	86	1.56	23.05	1.80
Cawnpore	84.9	79 1	99	2.80	33.23	15.44
Allahabad	86.3	76.4	87	0.40	20.84	10.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	107	86.0	70	..	0.24	—1.52
Karachi	87	80.0	85	..	7.56	2.73
Ajmer	94.0	71.2	59	..	14.04	—0.36
Jaipore	95.0	76.0	68	0.17	20 12	—2.46
Kotah	99.4	78.8	77	0.50	15.12	2.03
Mount Abu	70.2	55.8	96	1.43	26.11	—10.76
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.4	76.3	87	0.03	6.09	—3.43
Dwarka	84.3	79.7	84	0.01	7.02	—4.40
Veraval	88.2	80.3	80	..	13.74	1.08
Rajkot	94.4	74 0	83	0.04	14.08	—3.40
Bhavnagar Para	93.2	77.6	78	..	9.20	—1.93
Surat	85	75.7	88	0.12	33.02	5.54
Ahmedabad	87	75.0	85	0.19	11.60	—8.54
Deesa	93.0	76.0	93	0.30	4.56	—9.60
Neemuch	84	73.8	90	0.14	17.81	2.40
Indore	84.0	72.3	86	0.17	23.44	4.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.1	74.3	94	0.83	25.14	—6.45
Saugor	89	73.6	91	0.09	13.20	1.34
Hoshangabad	88	74.2	91	2.12	24.14	—3.54
Chanda	89	75.2	78	..	10.52	0.06
Akola	90.9	74.2	82	..	4.01	6.09
Amraoti	87.0	74.5	89	..	19.80	1.27
Nagpur	86.7	72.7	90	0.42	27.19	0.21
Chanda	91	1 7.0	71	..	23.92	—3.24
Raipur	88.0	71.2	84	0.02	2.13	—7.04
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85	78.0	85	0.23	61.44	12.71
Ratnagiri	84	75.0	91	0.59	86.74	20.55
Mormugao	84	76.2	91	0.22	80.91	16.95
Karwar	85.8	.. 9	90	0.03	51.14	0.52
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88	73.1	73	0.01	12.76	2.46
Ahmednagar	84.1	68.0	89	..	10.09	7.45
Poona	83	70.7	93	..	10.79	—2.71
Sholapur	89.0	69.9	89	..	16.74	8.28
Bijapur	88.2	69 9	90	..	10.49	4.94
Belgaum	75.0	66.7	96	0.01	23.37	—4.83
Aurangabad	8	70.0	87	..	27 30	13.76
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.8	73.5	75	..	20.27	1.75
Hyderabad	86.6	73.1	87	..	22.50	9.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.7	76.3	91	..	79.39	—4.20
Calicut	82.8	75 6	94	0.08	71.10	—1.15
Cochin	85.2	75.2	84	0.05	55.98	—0.57
Colombo	84.8	77.6	88	..	22.05	8.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.3	81.2	81	0.05	30.67	8.05
Bellary	90	73.6	66	..	9.96	3.70
Cuddapah	93.0	73.1	80	0.22	16.24	1.29
Madras	92.8	77.1	82	..	9.94	7.74
Bangalore	84.8	66.8	95	1.23	15.73	0.61
Coimbatore	86.9	73.2	79	..	5.18	1....
Trichinopoly	91.7	76.9	71	0.02	12.12	3.56
Negapatam	90.0	76.8	73	..	8.99	6.45

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu 13th of Shravan Sud, 1927.
Mahomedan: 11th of Shawal, 1334.
Parsi: 5th (Aspandad) of Aspandad, 1285.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, 15th August.
Sunrise: 6 h. 16 m. Sunset: 7 h. 17 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

P. and O. Company's mail steamer Sardinia with the outward mails of July 21, due 8 a.m.

Mails for Laurenco Marquis and South Africa, per extra steamer Umkuzi via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bandar Abas, Basra, Mohomerah and Dubai, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 12.

Band Performance, Esplanade, by "L" Co., (St. Mary's) Cadets B. V. R., Bandstand, 6 p.m., in aid of Belgian Children's Day Fund.

Mails for Mauritius, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra steamer Okhla will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., instead of on the 9th instant as previously notified.

SUNDAY, August 13.

Cocoanut Day, Hindu holiday.

TUESDAY, August 15.

Annual Convocation of the Bombay University, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 16.

Meeting of the Standing Committee, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford" and Variety at 6-30 and 9-45. p.m.

Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.

New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.-D.-C., Commanding.

Aug. 11.

Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held this week as follows:—

Every evening except Wednesday, 6-15 p.m.

Rendezvous at the Band Stand, except Pali Hill, men who will parade at Church Gate Station.

Parade.—Monday, Aug. 21st, being a Public Holiday, there will be a Field Day. All members are expected to attend.

Message books, road maps and compasses should be brought by all Non-Commissioned Officers.

Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Bandra Station, so as to arrive there at 7 a.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station, 6-35 a.m.

One "Feed" to be carried on the saddle.

Members residing elsewhere should rendezvous Bandra Station, 7 a.m.

Smoking Concert.—At the Volunteer Club, Saturday, 19th August, 9-30 p.m. Tickets may be obtained from Troop Leaders or the Sergt.-Major, Bombay Volunteer Rifles at Headquarters.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Aug. 11.

269.—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "C" Co. during week ending 12th instant. Next for duty "D" Co. Officers Commanding Cos. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.

270. Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows:—

"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.

"C" and "J" Companies, Monday evenings.

"E" and "F" Companies, Friday evenings.

"G" Company, Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.

"J" Company, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

271. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the corps for suitable men. Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.

272. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 8-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

273. Parades.—"B" Co. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Co.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Co. for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill order without arms.

"G" Co.—Maxim Gun Section.—Parade at Headquarters on Friday, 11th instant, at 7-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the Volunteer Club on Saturday, August 19th, at 9-30 p.m. Tickets price, One Rupee each, may be obtained from the Sergeant-Major at Headquarters.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker C. I. E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles

Aug. 10.

251. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 12th August 1916:—

At Headquarters.—

Signallers. Thursday, at 5-30 p.m.

First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

Lecture on "Field defences" Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order.

"B" Company, Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order.

Recruits, Friday at 5-30 p.m.

Buglers, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

At the Central Gymnasia.—

Physical Training Class, Thursday at 7 a.m. running kit.

At Satara.—

Machinegun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.

At Ahmednagar.—

Gun drill, Friday at 7-30 a.m.

252. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

253. Miniature Rifle Club.—In accordance with rule 15, an extraordinary General meeting will be held at Headquarters on Friday 11th instant at 8-30 a.m. to discuss proposed amendments to rules 4 and 5.

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Captain,
For Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN

All the tenders for the 20 year Bombay Port Trust Debenture Loan for Rs. 25,00,000, have been rejected.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The meeting of members which was to have taken place yesterday was postponed as a telegram had been received from Prof. Maxwell-Lefroy expressing his profound regret at being unable to be present owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Lefroy.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks of plague and two attacks and two deaths from cholera, on Wednesday. The two plague attacks were reported by Northern Fort and Worli, one each. The total mortality from all causes was 66 against 63 on the corresponding day of last year and 102 on that of 1914. Of the 2,495 rats caught nine were found to be infected.

THE YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

The Union will hold its first annual gathering in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow, when Mr. D. V. Shrikhande will deliver an address on "The Theistic Movement Among Students," at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, will preside. At 9-30 p.m. at the same place there will be an entertainment by Prof. Bhonde to which the public will be admitted by tickets.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Medical Officer in charge of the Theosophical Society's Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Bazargate, Fort, Bombay, reports that there was an attendance of 963 patients of whom 612 were males, 319 females and the rest 32 were children. The hours of the dispensary are from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) excepting Sundays and Bank holidays

MOTOR FATALITY.

Kanayalal, a Hindu boy, aged about fifteen years, employed as an actor in the Gujarati Natak Mandli, was crossing Cruickshank Road on Wednesday night, when he was knocked down and run over by motor car No. 1095, belonging to and driven by Mr. Dharamdas Bhagwandas. The boy was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries yesterday morning.

Dharmdas was charged by Inspector Chapman, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with rash and negligent driving. On the application of Mr. Chapman the case was postponed till the 23rd instant.

DEATH OF A BRICKLAYER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, touching the death of Kadarkhan Ibramkhan, a bricklayer, aged about 35 years. The evidence was to the effect that about 6 p.m. on Wednesday the deceased was getting down from a scaffolding on the second floor of a house under repairs in Bohra Bazar Street. He was subsequently seen lying on the ground floor, bleeding from the head. He was removed to the hospital where he died at night.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Parometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th August 1916 was 29.854 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THEFT OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND SWITCHES.

SENTENCED TO SIX WEEKS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Dwarka Nodan, a coolie employed under the Electrical chargeman at the Victoria Terminus workshop, with stealing and trying to sell at Null Bazaar, electric lamps, switches and a brass bracket of a railway carriage, valued at Rs. 18. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTION BY A FIREMAN.

SENTENCED TO TWO WEEKS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Doran charged Charles Stanley, a fireman on board the merchantship Standish Hall, with desertion from the ship on the 5th August.

The accused stated he had not deserted but had only absented himself from duty from the 5th August and that he returned to the ship every night to sleep there. He admitted he had been guilty of neglect of duty.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS AGAINST COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,

APPLICATION DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

In the High Court yesterday before Justice Trotter, Mr. K. Raja Iyer, Vakil, applied under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act on behalf of the trustee of the Ellamman Temple in Triplicane for the issue of a writ of mandamus against the Commissioner of Police, Madras, directing him to issue a license to the petitioner to take a procession with music in connection with the Audi festival of the temple. The Vakil pointed out that his client had sued the Secretary of State and the Mahomedan residents of the locality in the City Civil Court and obtained a declaration of rights. The Commissioner of Police refused the license on the ground of apprehended breach of peace on the part of the Mahomedans.

It was argued by the Advocate-General that the order of the Commissioner was restricted to the exigencies of the present occasion and the High Court had no right to interfere. His Lordship dismissed the application but observed it was the duty of the Commissioner to give effect to the legal rights.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday August 10.

The services of the Hon. Justice Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the 1st August 1916.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Muller as Acting Consul for Sweden at Bombay, during the absence on Mr. Lucas Volkart.

With the sanction of his Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Turton as Vice-Consul for Norway at Karachi

The following temporary arrangements are sanctioned vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville, I.C.S., Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, transferred to Sind, pending further orders:—

Mr. Panachand J. Mehta, Huzur Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, to be in charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his own duties.

Saiyid Jaffer Saiyid Zain El Edrus, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mahi Kantha, to be in charge of the current duties of the office of Superintendent of Police, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent Khairpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Major E. O'Brien to be Administrator Porbandar State, vice Major F. deB. Hancock deceased.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, substantive *pro tempore* Superintendent of his Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail, and Governor of the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay, to be substantive *pro tempore* Superintendent of his Majesty's House of Correction, and Governor of the Government Male Workhouse, Bombay.

Mr. C. M. Roberts, Superintendent of the Karachi Prison, to be substantive *pro tempore* Superintendent of his Majesty's Common Prison and Civil Jail, and Governor of the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay.

Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with the power to make order as to first offenders (section 562).

Mr. Perry is also appointed, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. Prahlad C. Divanji, LL.M., to act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Borsad during the absence on leave of Mr. Rajaram Dayaram Pandya, or pending further orders.

Captain O. H. C. Molony to be Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali.

Captain Molony, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Nasik District, and to invest him, under section 37 of the same Code, with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Captain Molony will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deolali.

Captain P. S. Corbould, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee.

Captain Corbould is also appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Poona District, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Kirkee.

The leave on medical certificate granted by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to Mr. G. W. Walton, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is extended by three months and twenty-seven days.

Mr. R. Honner Assistant Collector of Excise, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat, to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Surat and Broach.

Mr. E. W. Grennan, temporary Assistant Collector of Excise, Kaira, to be temporary Assistant Collector of Excise Kaira and the Panch Mahals.

Mr. G. L. Steele, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kharaghoda Range, to be Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier Range.

Mr. A. G. Sievwright, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier Range, to be Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier and Kharaghoda Ranges.

Mr. J. D. Ganguli, acting Assistant Collector of Excise, Ahmedabad and the Mahi Kantha Agency leased area, to act as Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay.

Mr. J. B. Anding substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Collector of Excise, Sholapur and Bijapur, to be substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Collector of Excise, Ahmedabad and the Mahi Kantha Agency leased area.

Mr. F. A. Ingle, Assistant Collector of Excise, Poona and Satara, to be Assistant Collector of Excise, Poona, Satara and Sholapur.

Mr. F. J. Keese, substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara (above-ghat), to be substantive *pro tempore* Assistant Collector of Excise, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara (above-ghat).

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Sukkur, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. Nowroji Dorabji Dhakmarvala, First Professor, Bombay Veterinary College, to be Deputy Superintendent, Second Grade, Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from 1st July 1916.

Mr. P. C. Patil, Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Division, during the deputation of Mr. G. S. Henderson to act as Imperial Agriculturist.

The Reverend S. E. Hickox, Chaplain of Sukkur, has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 4th May 1916.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Surgeon-Lieutenant William Nunan, M.D., to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 29th July 1916.

IN AID OF BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND.

The students of the Indo-British Institution gave a very successful concert at the Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday night in aid of the Belgian Children's Fund and it is anticipated that it will benefit the fund considerably. The concert could not, on account of sickness among children, be given at the time when all schools were engaged in this excellent work of charity. The programme began with songs and the children next appeared in squad and rifle drill (boys) and ring and club drill (girls). The whole school participated in the finale which consisted of some selections from "H.M.S. Painafore." The children's efforts, which owed their success to the coaching genius of Mr. Morgan, the Principal of the Institution, and his assistants, were highly appreciated. The following ladies and gentlemen also lent their assistance, either by contributing songs, pianoforte or violin solos, etc.:—Mrs. E. Marsden Wakefield and Mrs. Davies, Miss E. D. Morgan (who accompanied throughout and was thanked by Sir Frederick Sprott, who presided) and Messrs. E. Matthews, C. W. Hopkinson, E. Gellett, and R. E. H. Mackenzie.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon at the Bank's premises, under the chairmanship of Mr. Meyer Nissim, President of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Nissim opened the proceedings by moving the adoption of the following statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last, which had been submitted by the Directors:—

	Rs. a. p.
The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of.. to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half year	13,64,334 9 1 4,00,372 7 2
making together	17,64,757 0 3
which they have decided to apply as under:—	Rs. a. p.
In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax.	6,50,000 0 0
Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax	1,00,000 0 0
Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund	75,000 0 0
Transferred to credit of Government and Other Securities on account of depreciation.	5,00,000 0 0
Carried forward	4,39,757 0 3
Total	17,64,757 0 3

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, touching on the war remarked that after two years of war hostilities were being waged on a scale transcending the wildest imagination. The cost was prodigious, amounting in the case of Great Britain alone to more than five millions sterling, or seven and a half crores of rupees a day. In this stupendous labour the British Empire was bearing its full share. Our credit, our finance and our currency systems had been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. The prevailing note to-day in the two great financial centres, Calcutta and Bombay, was one of buoyancy and prudent boldness. In the light of these general considerations he would invite attention to the salient features of the financial history of the past year. The reports showed that they had had two very successful half years and it must be a matter of satisfaction to them to see the earning power of the Bank increasing at a time when trade and commerce were dislocated and finance was made difficult by the war. In ordinary years such results would have warranted the Directors in distributing an increased dividend to the shareholders: but like all other large Banking institutions which had to maintain a portion of their assets in investments as a second line of defence after the Cash Reserve, they had been faced with the depreciation on their securities due to the new standard of value set up by the borrowings of the Home Government. The Directors had therefore felt it their duty to make full provision for this depreciation by appropriations from Profits and Reserves. They now held all their securities at market rates, and in so far as these had been written down from profits they of course yielded a better return to the Bank. They had paid the same dividend and bonus as last year; but as they were paid free of Income Tax the increase in the tax represented a further bonus to the shareholders of more than half per cent.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy seconded the adoption of the Directors' Report.

A SHAREHOLDER'S SUGGESTIONS.

One of the shareholders present Mr. A. M. Dalal, at this stage said he wished to make a few suggestions in regard to the internal management of the Bank, which, he hoped, the Board of Directors would favourably consider. He suggested that instead of piling up reserve year after year, they should set apart a portion thereof which should be distributed among the shareholders every five years in the form of bonus stocks. By this means they would be able to prevent undue inflation and consequent violent fluctuations in their share values. Such a practice prevailed among some of the exchange banks in England. Mr. Dalal also suggested that the Directors might take the shareholders more into confidence as regards the nature of the foreign securities the Bank held. He thought these ought to be a certain limit to the investment by the Bank in such securities. Mr. Dalal also asked whether the time had not come for the Bank to pay interest on current account. He wanted the Bank to show more enterprise and open more branches and agencies in the Presidency and in Basra, if it was possible.

The Chairman remarked that he was sure the Board of Directors would give every consideration to Mr. Dalal's suggestions and he thanked Mr. Dalal for the same.

The Directors' Report was then unanimously adopted.

Resolutions were next passed re-electing Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy and the Hon. Mr. Hogg as Directors and reappointing Messrs J. A. Dalal and S. B. Billimoria as Auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 2,000 each, for the coming year.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to an end.

SALE OF DEFERRED TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

A press communiqué says:—

It has been decided by the Secretary of State for India that whenever the Government of India sell deferred telegraphic transfers on London payable sixteen days from the date of issue, the payees will be allowed to obtain from the Accountant-General at the India Office, bills payable at the Bank of England fifteen days after the date without days of grace.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

APPLICATION FOR INVENTORY OF ORNAMENTS.

DEPUTY SHERIFF APPOINTED TO MAKEIT

(Before Mr. Justice Kemp.)

DWARKADAS LALLUBHAI ..... Plaintiff.

v.

DAMAYANTIBAI ..... Defendant.

This was the hearing of a notice of motion dated the 29th of July, 1916, taken out by the plaintiff asking for the directions of the Court as follows:—

1. Why the ornaments taken possession of by the Police from the house of the plaintiff and contained in the steel box and two gold bangles, one gold charm, one button and one bangle screw should not be handed over to the plaintiff? 2. Why the ornaments taken possession of by the Police from the Safe Deposit Co., and a pair of diamond earpendents should not be properly weighed, valued and inventoried, in the presence of the attorneys of the respective clients before the said ornaments are recovered by the defendant or at the time the said ornaments are handed over to the defendant and 3. In the alternative why a fit and proper person should not be appointed to take charge of all ornaments now in the custody of the Police or for such other order as the Court may think proper for identification and description of the ornaments at the final hearing of the suit?

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the defendant to show cause.

Last week at the hearing of a rule nisi taken out by the plaintiff calling upon the defendant to show cause why she should not be restrained from applying for and recovering the ornaments now in the custody of the Police in Bombay, the rule was discharged by his Lordship on the undertaking given by the defendant's husband that the defendant would not deal with or dispose of the ornaments taken from the person of the defendant by the Police, and then taken charge of out of the ornaments in the Safe Deposit Company and would produce the same whenever required by the Court to do so.

The alleged facts (viz., that the plaintiff alleged that the defendant, his daughter, committed theft of certain ornaments in the house on her mother's death, the plaintiff's subsequent prosecution of his daughter on a charge of theft, and the case being withdrawn by the Police ultimately) were fully reported in these columns last week.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad in support of the notice submitted that ornaments taken from the person of the defendant were to be handed over to defendant. Mr. Strangman last time agreed that the ornaments, taken from the plaintiff were to be handed over to the plaintiff. If these ornaments were handed over to the defendant without any inventory, there would be nothing to prevent her substituting any other ornaments for them. By the time the suit came on for hearing, the defendant might change the ornaments and substitute less priced ornaments for these. Therefore, he submitted that an inventory should be made. The Court's order should be such as would safeguard the interests of both the parties. What possible objection could there be to have the ornaments valued roughly and description already taken down. That was all they wanted. This could not harm any one.

PLAINTIFF'S TACTICS.

Mr. Strangman in showing cause submitted that he opposed this application. What were the facts? Mr. Dwarkadas Lalubhai was a solicitor's managing clerk for twenty years. That was why he resorted to such tactics. His case was that on his wife's death, his daughter who was in the house attempted to steal her ornaments. He prevented her from stealing further ornaments. These ornaments were those contained in a steel box. They were also in the custody of the Police. Instead of filing a suit, Dwarkadas actually told the Police that she had committed theft. Dwarkadas failed to establish this charge of theft and after it had gone on for some time the case was withdrawn. An allegation of theft against the daughter on one hand, a denial on the other, would any Court have believed that and appointed a Receiver? Counsel had given an undertaking last time on the basis that no inspection was to be given. If that basis was going to be changed, he would withdraw that undertaking and argue the whole matter. His Lordship had no jurisdiction to order Mr. Sykes to hand over these ornaments to the plaintiff. The first portion of the notice, therefore, was unnecessary. With regard to the second part of the application there was nothing to prevent the plaintiff from going to Mr. Sykes and get the ornaments. Regarding the third part of the notice, this application was really a breach of faith. His Lordship had asked counsel (him) to give an undertaking and said that he would refuse their application. That was why counsel had given an undertaking.

His Lordship stated that he thought that opportunity must be given to the plaintiff to weigh and value the ornaments for the purpose of identification at the hearing of the suit.

DEPUTY SHERIFF TO MAKE AN INVENTORY.

Ultimately, his Lordship ordered by consent of parties that the Deputy Sheriff do make an inventory of the ornaments taken from the defendant's person and from the Safe Deposit Company. He should take their weighments and the valuation. In doing this he was to have the assistance of any expert jeweller whom the Court might appoint. All costs of the weighment and identification of the ornaments to be borne by the plaintiff. Inventory and valuation documents to be put in a sealed cover by the Deputy Sheriff and no inspection to be given to either party pending hearing. A similar order was passed regarding the ornaments in Ex. B. to the plaint and the ornaments taken by the Police from Dwarkadas personally, except that the defendant to pay the costs incidental to that ornaments to be handed over to the respective parties after inventory.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Sunderdas & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your readers enlighten me as to whether or not there is a Government Resolution authorising payment of the salaries of their staff on the 1st of every month or on the following day in case a holiday falls on the 1st day of a month. As far as I know most of the Government Departments are paid on the 1st of every month. It is, therefore, not understood why the Government Stationery Office should be an exception. It has been the sad experience of the subordinates of the department to receive their salaries somewhere about the middle of the month. It seems the high salaried officers have no idea as to what great hardship the poorly paid staff is subjected to by not paying their dues on the 1st of every month. The pay day of that department is not fixed and runs from between 10th and 17th. Will the authorities concerned look into this matter and relieve the subordinates from their grievance complained of.—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYASHAM.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST ON COMR'S. REPORT.

136-16.—Wadia G & Co., Raghunathdas Gopaldas, & ors v. Shiveram Sayanna, M B Chothia.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1357-14.—J A Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishankar Oza v. Pascoal Salvador Nunes, Mulla and M.

879-15.—Motichand and D, Messrs. Hansraj Kissonlal, a firm v. Messrs. Harakhchand Gyanchand, a firm, Tyabjee D & Co.

1039-15.—Mans H M & Co., Haji Umer Haji Maneck v. Ahmed Jangoo, and ors, Jamsetjee R D, Patell and Co.

1342-14.—Tyabji D and Co., Maneckji Jivanji Master v. Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram, For Postponement.

830-15.—Mehta D & L, Lukhmidas Ludha v. Kallianji Bhanji & anr, Amin and Desai.

858-15.—Craigie B & C., Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed v. Abdul Hoosein Esmailji, & anr, Mulla and Mulla.

595-15.—Payne and Co., Abdul Karim Abdul Tyab Javi, and ors v. Mulla Ebrahimji Rajabhoy.

943-15.—N C Dalal Khunchand Sobhagchand, a firm v. Noor Mahomed Allibhai, Captain & V.

1125-14.—Ard H D & Co., R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera, & ors, Daph F & D.

1261-15.—Pandia & Co., Dadaji Hirji v. Hirji alias Gaja Narayen & ors.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Aimahomed Fakirmahomed, & ors v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latiff, & ors, Smetham B & Co.

153-15.—Motichand & D, Brijvallabhdas Purshottamdas, a firm, v. Shrinath Jasrup & ors, Dikshit D & P.

152-16.—Dastur & Co., Jehangir Hormusji Wazir v. Nowroji Jamshedji Billimoria & anr, Payne & Co.

178-16.—Ragh N & Co., (for a pauper), Mathuradas Nathubhai v. Bai Maneckbhi, widow, Nanu H & Co.

201-16.—Pandia & Co., Bai Pachibai, widow v. Tatia Pandoo Kangatkar, Jeh S M & H.

227-16.—Payne & Co., Bai Kesserbai alias Ramabai, widow v. Kallianji Korji, Tyebji D & Co.

238-16.—N C Dalal Mahomed Yusuf Jacab, & anr, v. Bai Ayeshabai, widow, & ors, Jeh G & B, Jam R & D.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

549-15.—Payne and Co., Ichalal Jagmohandas & anr v. Kahandas Jumnadas, a firm & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard.

293-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas & Co., a firm, v. Messrs. Javeri & Co., a firm, Daph F & D, Part Heard, 31-7-16.

T & I J 16-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Darashaw Edulji Patel v. Bachubai Ardesir Patel, Ard H D & Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

730-14.—Motichand & D, The Administrator General of Bombay v. Indrasing Jusraj, & ors, Mer K & Co., As per J O 16-6-16.

LONG CAUSES.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

1296-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a Pauper), Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo, Rustomji & G.

1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hosseein Dalvi, Captain and V.

1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal and anr, Judah & Solomon.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M & M, Narranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madh K & Ch, Tyabji D & Co., Ardesir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhailalal.

S C Ct 460-16767-15.—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram, v. Harkisondas Rambhagat, & anr, Mulla & M.

1337-15.—Payne & Co., Lakhaji Dollaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D & P.

197-15.—Shroff D & D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mullibai, widow, v. C P D'Cunha.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, & ors v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dik D & P, Jivanbhai Jaganathi Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

397-15.—Edg G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dibash, & anr, Dubash & Co.

345-15.—Dubash and Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

148-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm, v. Abdealli Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR DISMISSAL.

962-15.—Daph F & D Vallabh Mansukh v. The B B and C I Ry. Co., Crawford B & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

779-16.—Bhimji & Co., Nandji Govindji v. Amichand Khushaldas, and ors, M B Chothia, Part Heard.

742-16.—Pandia and Co., Laxmibai, widow v. Radhabai, Dubash and Co.

39-16.—Payne and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Look Jassim bin Abdul Wahab, Bhaishanker K & G.

[illegible]-16.—Captain and V, Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana & ors, v. Ebrahimbhai, Mehta D & L, Little and Co.

138-16.—Vachha and Co., Gangadas Mulji v. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal Saji, and anr, Surveyor and Co.

137-16.—Mehta D & L, Messrs. Shivji Gordhan, a firm v. Hassan Chelwasseity Gundasetty and Bros., a firm, and anr, Hirilal and Co.

1238-15.—Mirza M and M, Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa v. Rustom K E Cama and ors, Payne and Co., Dastur and Co.

188-16.—Purasanand & Co., Madhowji Hirji v. Jagsey Khimji, a firm, & anr, Captain and V.

257-16.—Bhaishanker K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas, and ors v. Khimi Walji, and anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

1090-15.—Jan R & D, Mariambibi, widow, & anr v. Bismillabi, widow, & ors, Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Sm B & Co.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, August 11, 1916.

THE INDIAN MONEY MARKET AND THE WAR.

As the salient facts of the foreign trade of Bombay during the last official year have already been noticed at some length, it would be superfluous to dilate on them as narrated in the second chapter of the report of the Currency Commissioner a first review of which was given in these columns last week. The succeeding chapter on the money market is both interesting and informing. The bank rate of the Presidency Bank averaged 6.027 per cent. against 5.444 in 1914-15, 5.384 in 1913-14 and 5.353 in 1912-13. Thus money was dearer by 0.643 per cent. than what it was at the close of 1913-14, just four months before the outbreak of the war. Owing, however, to the rate of the Bank of England being maintained at 5 per cent. the official rate of the Presidency Bank last year, as well as that of the Bank of Bengal, rose in sympathy with it. The exigencies, however, of the State, more than of trade were such that the cash balance of the Bank of Bombay which stood at 5.10 crores on 1st April 1915, was reduced to 3.79 crores. The average rate of Council Bills was better in 1915-16 than it had been in the two previous years. It was 16.087d. against 16.004d. in 1914-15 and 16.070d. in 1913-14.

We wish the dynamics of this species of foreign trade remittances were followed from month to month, with reasons for the ebb or flow in each month. More than one factor leads to fluctuations in Council Bills. These factors need to be pointed out in order thoroughly to trace the variations to the right cause or causes. State exigencies in India or England, the condition of the monetary market here and in London, the movements of foreign trade and those of gold and silver,—all these have their influence, singly or combined, on the course of exchange which is a very complicated piece of mechanism thoroughly to understand. Of course, the Commissioner broadly ascribes the reason of increased Council Bills, namely, the large domination of gold and silver which are always such an influence for determining the course of exchange during the busiest season of the year. The share of Bombay in 1915-16 was 12.18 crores against 4.60 crores only in 1914-15. Here follows a significant explanation in the matter of these Council Bill transactions which the monetary markets and the trade have long since discounted. But at any rate it is worth to reproduce here the authoritative official statement. Owing to the low rate of the treasury balances in India in 1915-16, a large proportion of the Council Bills had to be met from the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserve in India. Of the 31.05 crores paid during the year 7.66 crores were paid through the Gold Standard Reserve, Rs. 12.28 crores through the Paper Currency Reserve and the balance met from the treasury balances. The Gold Standard Reserve had stood at 26.251 crores on 31st March 1916, classified as under:—

	Million £.
1. Gold Securities	16.218
2. Cash lent by the Secretary of State at short notice...	5.792
3. Temporary loan to Treasury balances'	4.000
4. Gold held in India	0.238

It should be noted that during the previous year there was 1.250 million of gold held on account of the reserve at the Bank of England All that gold had necessarily to be used up, having regard to the great gold requirements of the Home Government. On the other hand, the Secretary of State seems to have held fully 4 million of securities in excess of those held on 31st March 1915. If the gold held in India was £5.238 million on that date and only £238,734 on 31st March 1916, it is simple enough to understand the transfer that has taken place. The gold has been moved from India, very rightly, to London, in order that it may help the Home Government and at the same time *earn interest* at a handsome rate which could never be the case in this country. On 31st March 1915, the Secretary of State had only an insignificant £8,150 to lend! The case is reversed. Similarly, the temporary loan to treasury balances in India which was £7 million last year was brought down to £4 million. There was a clever movement all round which reflects great credit on those responsible for Indian finances both here and in India. This movement can be best seen in the following comparative table:—

	In million £. 31st March 1915.	31st March 1916.
Securities	12.148	16.218
Cash lent by the Secretary of State	.....	5.792
Total	12.148	22.010
Gold at the Bank of England	1.250	.....
Gold held in India	5.238	0.238
Temporary loan to treasury balances in India...	7 600	4.000
Total	13.488	9.250

	Increase or Decrease.
Securities	+ 4.070
Cash lent by the Secretary of State.	+ 5.792
Total	+ 9.862
Gold at the Bank of England	— 1.250
Gold held in India	— 5.000
Temporary loan to treasury balances in India	— 3.000
Total	— 9.250

So it will be seen how the items have been transposed. Against + 9.862 millions, there was — 9.250 millions.

We now refer to another significant and proper manipulation. This is with regard to the note issue. The Currency Commissioner says:—

"The total amount of securities to be held against the note issue, which had been fixed at 14 crores by Act VII. of 1911, has been temporarily increased to 20 crores by the Indian Paper Currency (temporary amendment) Act V. of 1915. In addition to this investment limit of 20 crores, the Government of India are empowered by Section 3 of Act XIX. of 1916 to issue currency notes up to a maximum limit of 6 crores against British Treasury Bills held by the Secretary of State. The excess over the invested portion of the Reserve is held in gold and silver coin or bullion."

We have already pointed out how there has been an expansion of currency notes to the extent of well nigh five crores in the Paper Currency reserve since the close of April last. Of course, these large currency operations, it should be remembered, are really emergency operations connected with the war. India is bound to help the Home Government legitimately and constitutionally to the extent her finances permit without any disturbance. Those who cry aloud that India is not monetarily assisting the British Government should study well the currency and gold movements of the Indian Finance Minister. They will soon be convinced how unobtrusively Sir William Meyer is successfully playing his cards. Our merchants and bankers, no doubt, fairly understand these movements and follow them closely to operate their own finances, specially exchanges. But more or less those outside the monetary and trade circles remain ignorant of the very alphabet of practical State financing. No wonder there are some who play on the ignorance of such folk and shriek aloud that India is doing next to nothing. She is doing a great deal. For, after all, it should be remembered that the funds made available belong to the taxpayers. The taxpayers, here, have little or no knowledge of the financial mechanism which keeps the wheels of finance so well lubricated and going so smoothly even in these stirring times. But after all it is none but the taxpayers who are assisting Great Britain through their Finance Minister who has such a mastery over the mazes of gold and paper currency reserves and treasury balances of over 250 district treasuries, and keeps a strict watch and ward over the Presidency cash balances, while helping trade through them.

PARLIAMENT AND INDIA.

The statement made in the Commons by Mr. Asquith,—promising "to arrange for a discussion on Indian affairs if it were generally desired,"—though satisfactory so far as it goes, raises a hundred-and-one reflections. In the first place, is the casual indifference to Indian affairs that it displays. As such it is typical of the attitude adopted by responsible Ministers of the Crown of being slow, if not reluctant, to cast off their pre-war habit of looking upon the claims of India with a time-honoured angle of vision which was content to leave the management of Indian affairs entirely to the India Office. Before the war India had at least the honour of being the subject of an annual debate in the Commons, albeit in a more or less empty House. It seems an age now,—the world has altered so much during the war,—since the last Indian Budget Debate took place in the Commons. It may be urged that Ministers and Parliament have been kept pre-occupied with the insistent and supreme task of fighting the enemy. But meanwhile, they have found time to discuss many domestic and other questions, not quite connected with the war, and to pass two highly controversial measures concerning India in the face of vehement protests from the public in India. The need for some opportunity of discussion of Indian affairs is even more urgent now than it ever was in peaceful days,—what with the open departure by the India Office from the oft-preached policy of "no controversy" and the encouragement this attitude has given to the officials in India to flout public opinion on many questions intimately affecting the rights and interests of the people. But we fear there is little to be expected from the House of Commons just now. Exactly what we predicted would happen with the India Consolidation Act Amendment Bill has happened. It has been rushed through the House without a word of discussion apparently, members being assured no doubt that the withdrawal of clause 2, sub-section 2 and clause 5, purged the Bill of all controversial matter. Thus what Lord Islington has been pleased to describe as an important advance in the political development of India has been taken, after a perfunctory discussion in the Lords, no discussion in the Commons and no consultation of public opinion in this country. Under the sort of treatment people in this country are expected not to agitate for Home Rule.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

It is a relief to turn from the melancholy contemplation of what is happening to Indian interests in England to the sturdy fight for the independence of local self-governing institutions which the Corporation of Bombay is making, showing that the old spirit, which has won that body its unique position in India, is by no means dead. Yesterday the Corporation carried Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's motion to refer the Government Resolution on the Parel Road Schemes to a Committee to consider their legality, by the substantial majority of 32 to 14. What may be the outcome of the Committee's deliberation we need not discuss at present, but Sir Ibrahim and those who supported him are to be congratulated on having found a means by which the autocratic action of the Local Government may yet possibly be thwarted, and on their action in showing that this kind of flouting of public opinion and ignoring of representative public bodies is not going to be taken lying down. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, in an excellent and outspoken speech, very pertinently asked who is to be the master of local self-government in this city, the Corporation or the Government or the Improvement Trust. The answer is, of course, Messrs. Cadell and Orr, so long as Lord Willingdon and his Government are too weak to withstand the pressure of these two masterful officials. That is what it amounts to. The scheme is almost unanimously opposed by the only body entitled to speak on behalf of the ratepayers and by the representatives of the public on the Trust Board, but the Government bow to the bidding of the officials. That is how Lord Willingdon makes good the suave expressions of his concern for the development of local self-government!

Sir Ibrahim might well ask how long this sort of thing is to continue. How long the body in which the local self-government of the city is vested, is expected to continue to bow submissively to every mandate that issues from Government House! Those who are so concerned to hush,—or rather stifle,—the voice of controversy and to avoid the creation of bitterness had better look first to their own part in the creation of bitterness and controversy, for there is no doubt that the manner in which the view of the Corporation in this matter has been deliberately flouted, has created a bitterness in the public mind of this city the depth and intensity of which the Government do not seem to have any adequate conception. We trust that Sir Ibrahim's proposal will enable the legality of the whole policy of the Trust, as exhibited in this scheme, to be fully tested. But if that is not feasible and the scheme is legal, the moral wrongness, the political inexpediency and the social evil of it remain.

Notes of the Day.

Gorizia.

Gorizia, or Gorz as the Austrians call it, which the Italians have now entered, is, as we said yesterday, of enormous strategical importance in relation both to the Italian effort to reach Trieste and the effect on the larger objective of invading Austria which lays behind. It is the capital of the Austrian crownland of Gorz and Gradisca and is 390 miles from Vienna by rail. It has a population of 25,432, two-thirds of which is Italian. The mildness of its climate has given it great popularity as a winter resort and it is known as the Nice of Austria. The last Bourbon King, Charles X. of France, is buried in the Chapel of the Franciscan Convent situated on a height to the north of the town, as also his son, the Duke of Angouleme, and the Duke of Chambord. Gorizia is noted for its silk and there are also cotton, leather and sugar refining industries. The Gorz province, of which it is the capital, has its own local Diet and sends five deputies to the Reichsrath in Vienna.

What the Italians are Doing?

There has been a regrettable tendency in some quarters to suggest that the Italians have not contributed as vigorously as they might have done to the general conduct of the war as a whole. Nothing could be further from the truth as witness the wonderful work, now revealed, that has been going on for a year in the preparations for the blow that has just been struck on the Isonzo front. But as to Italy's part in the war and what it has meant to the Allies, here is a description by the military correspondent of "The Times" of what the Italians have done and are doing:—

The Austrian Armies of Kovess and of Dankl are fighting with the main Italian Army on the borders of the Trentino. Facing Cadore is the famous 14th Army Corps of Tirol and Vorarlberg Mountaineers. Along the north-eastern slopes of the Carnic Alps stands the 10th Austrian Army of von Rohr. From Tolmino on the Isonzo to the sea extends the 5th Army of General Boroevic, and there are other detachments and divisions with special missions. In all there are certainly 600,000 Austrian combatants in line, and an aggregate strength of a million men. The total number of enemy battalions identified, including volunteers and rifle club men, approximated to 500 at the opening of the Austrian offensive, and hitherto the Austrian strengths have been well maintained by the march battalions, which have reflected credit on the Austrian organisation. Add to this a formidable array of Austrian and German guns of all calibres, beside great quantities of machine guns, and we must surely admit that Italy, by holding up such an important part of the Austrian Army, including some of its best elements, by beating it often, and by conquering some 770 square miles of Austrian territory, has done well for the cause, and far better than anyone who knew Italy before the war could reasonably have anticipated. Italy also condemns to uselessness the Austrian Navy.

Capturing Enemy Trade.

While all the advanced countries of the world, both allied and neutral, are putting forth extraordinary efforts to share in the trade which the belligerent countries, notably Germany and Austria, have been obliged to lose, India alone, even after two years of golden opportunity, seems to be too lethargic to move about and make hay, like the rest of the world, while the sun shines. Japan, America, Great Britain, France, and even Australia, are all on the alert, multiplying their factories, founding new industries, growing new crops, finding new and extended markets in all nooks and corners of the world, and all reaping a rich harvest, which will stand them in good stead in the peaceful times that will follow the present period of stress. India, all the while, appears to be content to produce a little more cotton, or a little more wheat, and such other raw materials, but as regards manufactures the country is more or less in the same static condition as at the beginning of the war. No doubt, somewhat of a filip has been given to the iron and steel industry at Sakchi, but India is still far away from grasping the splendid opportunity of manufacturing her own glassware, paper, matches, sugar, hosiery, leather-ware, toys, stationery and a dozen other things, for which there is ample raw material in India. But, beyond theoretical discussions of these problems, no practical scheme backed up by sufficient popular support has yet been forthcoming.

What Great Britain is Doing?

India might learn from the example of Great Britain, which in spite of the tremendous difficulties in her way,—difficulties created by the concentration of her energies in the prosecution of war,—is becoming a regular bee-hive of industry:—not the few great industries that were her chief concern so long, but every possible industry that her children can turn their hands to, that will pay them and make them a little more independent of outside-world than they have hitherto been. Look at the progress that has been already made in regard to the capture of the toy industry during the last few months. At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce it was announced that a toy and fancy goods section of the Chamber had been formed, which, it was stated, had captured a large section of the German toy trade. "Thousands of people are being employed in well-equipped factories, and toys are being sent not only to all parts of the country, but all parts of the world." Or again, we learn that efforts are being made at Swansea, the British smelting centre, to capture the German spelter trade, and several important projects are afoot towards this end. Swansea Vale Spelter Company at Llansamlet, three miles away, are extending their works three times the present size, and expending £500,000 in developments. Another works is said to be likely to be erected in Morriston district. Other works are stated to be extending. Similar enterprise is shown in regard to several other industries small and great. When will Indians rise to the occasion?

Kitchener and the Viceroyship of India.

Lord Esher, in some interesting personal reminiscences of Lord Kitchener in "The National Review" tells the story of what he states to be the reason why Lord Kitchener did not get his own way and come to India as Viceroy instead of Lord Hardinge. Commenting on Kitchener's variability of mood in his later years Lord Esher says:—

There was an occasion many years ago when this variability affected his destiny. The Viceroyalty of India was under consideration. For administrative reasons that appealed strongly to the Secretary of State for India, objection was taken to the nomination of a soldier. King Edward had been anxious for the appointment of Lord K, and the recollection of our dead Sovereign's wish carried great weight. The Secretary of State had never met Lord K. Circumstances had occurred that seemed to indicate me as the means of bringing about a meeting. A dinner was arranged in a private room at the Savoy. Lord K. had that morning confided to me his keen desire to return to India as Viceroy and his determination only to serve his country when he knew he could do so with all his powers, and could profit by his very special experience. That morning he was at his best, and would have converted Athanasius. Later that same day he was at his worst in his anxiety to make a favourable impression. A curious shyness took the form of rash speech, that became his undoing. In a quarter of an hour he had disposed of any faint chance he may have had of overcoming a determination, based upon principles of life and government, that in the Secretary of State for India proved then, and notably since, to be inflexible.

But we very much doubt whether Lord Morley could ever have made up his mind to send Kitchener to India as Viceroy; nor do we believe there is much ground for the generally accepted belief that King Edward was anxious for Lord Kitchener to have the appointment and would have got it for him, had he lived. Both King Edward and King George, especially the latter, wanted Lord Hardinge.

A Momentous Decision.

Among the many directions in which increasingly substantial popular representation and control has been demanded, is the constitution of the various Provincial Sanitary Boards. One of the reasons which Sir Sankaran Nair adduced in opposing the proposal made in the Imperial Council for the establishment of a Sanitary Board for all India, was that there were Sanitary Boards in almost all Provinces and that the question of sanitation and water-supply should be settled in the provinces. But the real question is how far these provincial Boards are amenable to public opinion. The Government of Madras apparently think that the admission of non-officials into the Sanitary Board of the province will not be of any use—except in the consideration of the comparatively less important matter of the issue of type-designs! Thus a recent Order issued by them runs:—

"The Government have considered the question of altering the constitution of the Sanitary Board, but do not find that any case for a change is made out. They consider, however, that in regard to one of the main functions of the Sanitary Board, namely, the issue of type-designs, there is room for improvement and that non-official opinion could be consulted with advantage."

This is indeed a momentous decision!

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

CAPTURE OF GORIZIA.

ITALIANS' SPLENDID SUCCESSES.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR POZIERES.

It is officially announced that the Italians have entered Gorizia, capturing 10,000 prisoners. The Austrians were completely routed. There have been renewed demonstrations of joy in Italy, the work of the Duke of Aosta's army being specially praised.

The Italian offensive, which was carefully prepared for weeks, captured at one stroke positions such as Sabotino, Podgora, Sanmichele and Oslavia, which had been contested for a year.

The Russians have occupied Tysmienica, four miles east of Stanislau, and captured additional 7,400 prisoners, including 3,500 Germans and 63 machine-guns.

The British have made further advance north of Pozieres, while the situation in the vicinity of Guillemont is unchanged.

The Germans heavily bombarded British trenches in the Ypres salient between Bellewarde Lake and the Yser Canal for two hours, discharging gas. Its effect was small.

Violent German counter-attacks north of Hem Wood were repulsed with heavy losses, but they succeeded in re-occupying a trench, most of which was soon recovered by the French.

The French have progressed at Fleury, while the enemy has regained a footing in Thiaumont Work, which the French are energetically bombarding.

A French aeroplane crossed the Vosges and Black Forest and bombed the powder factory at Rottweil, causing great fires and explosions. An enemy aeroplane was destroyed and six were driven down on the Somme.

Official and Personal.

Mr. William Underwood Nicholae has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce in the place of Mr. Montague De Pomeroy Webb, C.I.E., whose resignation has been accepted.

ITALIANS OCCUPY GORIZIA.

WHOLE AUSTRIAN ISONZO LINE CAPTURED.

ITALIANS CAPTURE GORIZIA.

10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

AUSTRIANS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Aug. 9.

It is officially announced that the Italians have entered Gorizia and that 10,000 prisoners have hitherto been taken. The Austrians were completely routed at Gorizia and abandoned large quantities of war material. The cavalry and the Bersaglieri cyclists pursued the enemy beyond the Isonzo.

ENEMY COMPLETELY SURPRISED.

YEAR-LONG CONTESTED POSITIONS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Italian offensive, which was carefully prepared for weeks, captured at one stroke positions such as Sabotino, Podgora, Sanmichele and Oslavia, which had been contested for a year.

The Austrians were completely surprised at the summit of Sabotino, 2,000 feet high, which dominates Gorizia. The southern slopes of the mountain had been honeycombed with caverns drilled in the rock by the Italians months past, each containing a company of infantry.

850-FT. LONG SECRET TUNNEL

Moreover, a tunnel 850 feet long had been secretly bored to within 90 feet of the Austrian trenches. Eight hundred men from the tunnel opened the attack, supported by men pouring out from the caverns. Patches of scrubby undergrowth had been previously set on fire to deprive the Austrian snipers of cover.

THREE LINES OF TRENCHES CARRIED IN 20 MINUTES.

The Italians crept through the low-lying pall of black smoke and carried three lines of trenches in twenty minutes and the redoubt in an hour. Then they swept down the slopes to the Isonzo, collecting prisoners in droves.

JOY IN ITALY.

ENTIRE AUSTRIAN ISONZO LINE CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Aug. 10.

The capture of Gorizia caused renewed demonstrations of joy in Italy. The work of the Duke of Aosta's army is especially praised. It has crossed the Isonzo, preceded by swarms of cavalry, inflicting heavy losses, and has already taken an additional two thousand prisoners and much booty.

The whole of the Austrian Isonzo line from South of Tolmino to the sea has been captured by the Italians.

AIRSHIP RAID.

SEVEN TO TEN PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

It is officially estimated that seven to ten airships participated in the raid, operating singly or in pairs. Apparently indiscriminate destruction of property was their main object. A naval aeroplane pursued one several miles to the sea.

CASUALTIES IN RECENT AIR RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

An official statement gives the revised casualties in the air raid as one man, two women and three children killed and five men, six women and six children injured.

NAVAL AEROPLANE SUCCESS

ENEMY'S AIRSHIP SHEDS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

It is officially announced that naval aeroplanes dropped bombs from a height of 200 feet on the airship shede at Evere near Brussels, and returned safely.

Eight bombs were observed to hit the shed, from which heavy columns of smoke issued.

VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

The British steamer Trident and Greek steamer Achileus and schooner Demaris have been sunk, the latter in the Channel.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY TYSMIENICA.

KEY TO STANISLAU AND HALICZ.

GENERAL BOTHMER'S COMMAND IMPERILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.

It is officially announced that General Letchitzky has occupied Tysmienica, four miles east of Stanislau and captured additional 7,400 prisoners, including 3,500 Germans and 63 machine-guns.

MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF TYSMIENICA.

ENEMY'S RETREAT WESTWARD INEVITABLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

A Petrograd message dwells on the military importance of Tysmienica, which is regarded as the key to Stanislau and Halicz.

The fact that this is the flood season on the Dniester apparently led the enemy not to expect a decisive move by General Letchitzky, whose operations in conjunction with General Sakharoff's advance from Brody gravely imperil Bothmer's command and it seems inevitable that he will have to retreat westward hastily.

TURKS' ADVANCE AT ROMANI.

MET BY DEVASTATING FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
CAIRO, Aug. 9.

The Turks advanced at Romani in massed formation at some points, calling on the English and Australians to surrender. They were met by a devastating machine-gun fire.

RETALIATION FOR OUTRAGES

QUESTION OF CONFISCATING GERMAN PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdown announced that Government were conferring with the highest commercial and banking authorities on the question of confiscation of German property in retaliation for the outrages.

CAPT. FRYATT'S MURDER.

SIR E. GREY'S DENUNCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

Sir Edward Grey, through the United States Embassy in Berlin, has protested most strongly against the shooting of Captain Fryatt, which can only be described as a judicial murder. He denounces the circumstances in connection with the trial as unparalleled.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

HOT WEATHER PRECAUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain announced that it would be suggested to the Government of India to issue rules for safeguarding the movement of troops by rail during the hot weather.

ILLICIT COCAINE TRAFFIC.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 8.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that illicit traffic in cocaine was causing the Government of India and himself grave anxiety. The drug could be smuggled in ways defeating the best conceived regulations.

The Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Memorial Fund now amounts to Rs. 8,832-7-9.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR POZIERES.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT IN YPRES SALIENT.

ENEMY UNABLE TO ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

General Haig in a communiqué this afternoon reports that there has been no change at Guillemont.

North of Pozieres we have made further advance by bombing. The situation in the vicinity of Guillemont is likewise unchanged.

The enemy heavy bombarded our trenches in the Ypres salient between Bellewarde Lake and the Yser canal for two hours discharging gas on a broad front. Its effect was small. Some partial enemy attacks were not able to enter our trenches.

AUSTRALIANS GAIN GROUND

ACTIVITY OF AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 10.

A British communiqué says:—North-west of Pozieres the Australians advanced their lines 200 yards on a frontage of 600 yards. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

As the result of co-operation between aeroplanes and artillery several enemy guns were destroyed, magazines exploded and a train set on fire by aeroplane bombs.

Hostile aircraft were more active but were trying to avoid combats. Several were damaged by aeroplanes and rifle fire.

DANISH STEAMER SEIZED BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Danish steamer Ydun has been seized by German torpedo-boats in the Kattegat and taken to Swinemuende.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 8th August:—

The Germans continue to counter-attack Pozieres. Several small counter-attacks, east of the village, were repulsed with loss to the enemy. Two determined attacks, north and north-east of the village at early morning on the 7th, enabled the enemy to enter the British trenches in one or two places, but he was driven out losing many men and leaving some prisoners. Two strong attacks were made with exactly similar results. Another feeble attack in the afternoon was repulsed and more prisoners taken. Raids and artillery action took place in other parts of the British front.

The French dashingly seized a whole line of German trenches between Hem Wood and the Somme.

The Germans before Verdun have not given up the struggle for the Thiaumont work. They were preparing to launch a counter-attack after a violent bombardment, but their assaulting troops were stopped by French artillery fire and forced to retire to the trenches. German offensive against the Vaux and Chapitre Woods failed in the same way. On the other hand the French made progress south of Thiaumont and in the village of Fleury.

The Italians having checked an Austrian offensive in the Trentino, have renewed operations on the Isonzo front when after effective preparation by artillery and trench mortars their infantry carried several lines of enemy entrenchments near Monfalcone and captured 3,600 prisoners.

The Russians report more desperate fighting on the Sereth, south of Brody, where they have seized important positions and captured 2,000 men. The Russians repulsed counter-attacks on the Stokhod and dislodged the enemy from the trenches, 22 miles north-east Kovel. The enemy pushed back the Russian advanced cavalry four miles from the Hungarian frontier south of Delatyn.

The Russians made fresh advance east of Erzinjan. The Turks in the region of Mush and Bitlis keep up desperate attacks.

The British reached Kilimatinde, Dodona and Kikonbo on the central railway in German East Africa and the enemy are being pursued in the direction of the coast. General Northey is making further progress from the south and naval forces occupied the minor port of Sadani opposite Zanzibar.

FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE.

STRUGGLE FOR THIAUMONT WORK.

FRENCH PROGRESS AT FLEURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 9.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—After the failure of numerous attacks the enemy regained a footing in Thiaumont Work. We are on the immediate outskirts of the Work, which we are energetically bombarding.

We made progress at Fleury by means of grenades. An enemy attack on Vaux Wood was repulsed.

VIOLENT ATTACKS NEAR HEM WOOD.

Violent enemy counter-attacks north of Hem Wood were repulsed with heavy losses, but the Germans succeeded in re-occupying a trench, most of which was soon recovered. The enemy heavily bombarded our new positions between Hem Wood and the river.

An enemy attack penetrated our positions between Lihons and Chaulnes railway, but was immediately driven out with the bayonet.

FRENCH AIR-RAIDS IN ENEMY TERRITORY

An enemy aeroplane was destroyed at Luneville and six were driven down on the Somme.

A French aeroplane crossed the Vosges and Black Forest in darkness and bombed the powder factory at Rottweil, causing great fires and explosions. Our air-squadrons bombed several railway stations.

CONTINUED PROGRESS NORTH OF HEM WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 9.

Last night's communique said:—North of the Somme we entirely re-occupied the trench north of Hem Wood in which the enemy gained a footing during night. We made continued progress north of Hem Wood.

Both artilleries were very active on the right of the Meuse, but there was no infantry action.

DEATH OF A MUTINY VETERAN.

THE LATE COL. MOFFATT LANG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

The death of Colonel Moffatt Lang is announced.

The late Col. Arthur Moffatt Lang, C.B., R.E., entered the Army in 1852, after being educated at the Military College at Addiscombs. He was made a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1877, a Colonel in 1881 and retired in 1888. He served in the Indian Mutiny, taking part in the seige and assault of Delhi and Agra, reliefs of Lucknow and Cawnpore, seige and capture of Lucknow and was mentioned four times in the despatches and awarded a medal with three clasps. Later he held appointments in the P. W. D. and Military Works Department in India, including those of Principal of Roorkee Engineering College Deputy Inspector-General for Fortifications. Chief Engineer in Baluchistan, in Burma and in North-West Provinces. Col. Moffatt was created a C. B. in 1908. He was 74 years' old at the time of his death.

JUSTICE PICKFORD

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 9.

Justice Pickford has been added to the Dardanelles Commission.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The following names of the British officers appear in the casualty list No. 168, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

4th officer A. M. Briglin, R. I. M.

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut. F. A. Farquharson, I. A. R. O.

LATER.

The name of the following British officer appears in the 169th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Lieut.-Col. P. C. Gabbett, I. M. S.

The President of Shri Radhanpur Shravika Samaj, writes to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for Rs. 400 remitted to her by the Hon. Secretary, Ladies' Branch, Famine Relief Fund, Bombay, as an aid to redress the sufferings from famine in Radhanpur.

CASE AGAINST MR. TILAK.

ADDRESS FOR DEFENCE.

MR. JINNAH ON GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

JUDGMENT TO-MORROW.

(From our own Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 10.

The hearing of the case against Mr. Tilak was resumed to-day. Messrs Binning, N. M. Patwardhan and S. C Davar appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Jinnah, Joseph Baptista, Karandikar, S. R Bakhale, Kaka Patil, S. K. Lele, D. G. Erulker and S. K. Damle appeared for Mr. Tilak.

The Magistrate said he wanted to tell the defence that by publishing Mr. Tilak's speeches in Marathi in a pamphlet form they would make themselves liable to the same penalty or prosecution as the speaker. It was wrong to publish them.

Mr. Karnandikar explained that only a few copies were printed for the purpose of the case only, not for public use.

The Magistrate said he wanted to tell them that they could not publish these pamphlets with immunity.

Mr. Kelker said the "Chronicle" had already published the English translations. The speeches were published to give an idea to the people of other provinces what was the matter objected to. He thought there could be no objection to printing speeches as part of the proceedings and asked whether it would be wrong to do so.

Mr. Tilak said it was done for the purposes of the case only and no other purpose.

The Magistrate enquired if the "Chronicle" had done so.

Mr. Kelkar told the Magistrate he intended publishing the speeches as a part of the proceedings in his own paper.

The Court said the objection was to publication only and not to publishing as part of the proceedings.

"A TOUCH OF THE OLD TILAK."

Mr. Binning continuing said that Mr. Tilak said the bureaucracy objected to the people saying the Government of India had not made the Indians fit to rule themselves. This was received with cheers and was likely to cause disaffection. If, on the other hand, Indians were fit to rule themselves, the Government were not telling this to people at Home in order not to give them Home Rule. In the present crisis if they were resolute they could turn the bureaucracy out. If they wished to remain slaves none would say don't. What was the use of advising them who wished to remain in slavery? There was only one medicine and it was power. Take it, said Mr. Tilak. That was a touch of the old Mr. Tilak. Again, suggestions were made that Indian and English subjects were not treated alike, there was distinction. Where there was wisdom there was power. That was an entirely new idea. The Ahmednagar audience was asked to believe that the Government had stopped their industries, which for the last fifty years were really flourishing. That was a disgraceful statement to make. According to Mr. Tilak, Indians who accepted Government offices were not manly. They had only the natures of animals, as animals did not possess the better qualities of man. There was no scope for men of education and manliness in India, said Mr. Tilak. If they got "Swarajya" instead of being treated like animals they would be treated like men. That was most offensive remark calculated to create disaffection. When they got Home Rule they could do anything. Counsel hoped the millenium would then arrive. Again he said, "Give us Home Rule first and we will settle with the Mahomedans afterwards but they must settle first and Home Rule would come afterwards." They must take into consideration Mr. Tilak's past when he said "I don't tell you to do any unlawful thing." "They must not be afraid of bluster and bawling."

C. I. D. A PART OF THE CONSTITUTION

It was a most offensive remark against the C. I. D., who were a part of the British constitution in India. Did Mr. Tilak really say, asked counsel, that there was more peace in the time of the Peshwas than under the British Government? That was not correct.

Mr. Jinnah:—How do you know it was not?

Mr. Binning:—I have read both English and Indian histories.

Mr. Jinnah said Elphinstone said that and it was in his history.

Continuing, Mr. Binning said they were not there because Mr. Tilak advocated Home Rule; but because he had advocated it in a particular way and would continue doing so. The complaint against Mr. Tilak was not that he advocated Home Rule, but he did it in an unpardonable way.

Continuing Mr. Binning, said there was no tangible scheme of Home Rule in the speeches. The Home Rule question was outside his scope. Personally it would be a very good thing to grant it he thought and it was perfectly possible to advocate it without bringing into hatred the Government in this country. But unfortunately that was not the attitude of Mr. Tilak.

(Continued on page 6.)

PAREL ROAD SCHEME

DENUNCIATIONS IN CORPORATION.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

SIR IBRAHIM'S PROPOSAL ADOPTED.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, consideration was resumed of the letter from the Secretary to Government, forwarding Government resolution sanctioning the Parel Road schemes, and after a long discussion, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's motion to refer the matter to a committee was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the letter from the Secretary to Government forwarding copy of Government Resolution sanctioning the Parel Road (Central and Northern) Street Schemes.

At the previous meeting the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had moved that "the letter from Government, forwarding copy of Government Resolution which sanctions the Parel Road (Central and Northern) Street Schemes, be referred to a Committee, with a request that they will consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report as to whether the schemes are *intra vires* according to the provisions of the Improvement Trust Act. That the Committee be authorized to take, if necessary, counsel's opinion on the subject."

Mr. J A. Wadia said the Improvement Trust was on the right track. Sir Ibrahim had said the Improvement Trust should first remove the slums, but, the speaker asked, who was going to pay the cost. There were about 1,200 acres of insanitary areas in Bombay and the probable cost of dealing with that area would be about Rs. 15 crores As to the assertion that the Trust was not paying adequate prices to owners of houses acquired by that body, the speaker said the Trust was paying full prices. As regarded the Corporation's contribution of Rs 10 lakhs to the Trust it was the tenants and not the slum landlords that eventually paid it. Before the Corporation called upon the Trust to spend more money on the improvement of slum areas, the first thing the Corporation had to do was to prevent new slums being created. The Trust had contended that the Corporation were allowing new slums to be created and thus rendering the task of the Trust more difficult. If the Corporation went on adding to the slum area where was the Trust to get the money from to deal with the problem? The speaker was of opinion that the landowners were making all this noise to get the Improvement Trust to buy their slum property at full prices. He was entirely in favour of the Parel Road schemes and he moved as an amendment that the letter from the Secretary to Government be recorded.

Mr. V A. Dabholkar seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said he did not want to enter into the merits or demerits of the Schemes, but he could not help saying that to pass Sir Ibrahim's proposition at this late hour was not quite in keeping with the dignity of the Corporation. They made a representation to Government and Government said they could not accept it. How the legality of the Schemes could be called into question he could not understand. At any rate the proposition would not carry them any further and as far as Sir Ibrahim's reputation as a far seeing man and the dignity of the Corporation were concerned, it would be better to pass Mr. Wadia's amendment to record the letter. Otherwise it would create bitterness between the Corporation and Government.

PUBLIC OPINION FLOUTED.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Government had chosen to sanction a scheme which a large majority of the Corporation had disapproved of and which the public and the press had denounced, and after this he did not think Government would pretend to encourage local self-government. After the almost unanimous protest of this Corporation, which was backed up by public opinion, Government should have deferred to the wishes of this body. The question really was: Who was the master of local self-government in this city? Was it this Corporation, or Government or the Improvement Trust? The almost unanimous opinion of the Corporation had been disregarded by Government in a matter which was absolutely within the sphere of the Corporation—a body which administered local self-government in this city; and he (the speaker) had heard on all sides an expression of a desire to call a public meeting of protest. They had been told—and rightly too—to discourage agitation in these times but he asked if it was not incumbent upon Government not to give any cause for that agitation ("Hear, hear.")? The speaker contended that in a matter such as the one under discussion it was the voice of local self-government that should prevail and Government should not have sanctioned a scheme which was almost unanimously opposed by the Corporation. He emphasised that the question at issue was who was to be the master of local self-government in this city and he appealed to the civic conscience of the small minority, that had on the last occasion voted in favour of the Parel Road scheme, to vote for Sir Ibrahim's proposition.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan thought no case had been made out for sending the matter to a committee and he was of opinion that the Parel Road schemes were not *intra vires* of the provisions of the Improvement Trust Act.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar spoke in favour of the proposition moved by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

A BURDEN TO THE CITY.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the question they had now to consider was whether in this matter at this stage their efforts would be utterly futile or would be to the benefit of the city. The Improvement Trust had proved a burden to the city and its efforts should now be directed towards removing the insanitary areas.

Dr. D. B. P. Master asked the Improvement Trust to devote at least part of its resources to the improvement of insanitary areas, and not to concentrate almost all its energies on road-making.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said it was unfortunate that Government should have chosen to sanction the schemes in spite of the strong protest made by the Corporation. He yielded to none in the desire to uphold the principle of local self-government but they could defend that principle at a later stage by making a strong protest against the policy of the Improvement Trust. As regarded the question under discussion, however, the scheme had already been sanctioned and the best thing to do under the circumstances was to record the letter and to deplore the Government's attitude in the matter. He moved an amendment accordingly.

The amendment fell through for want of a seconder.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji and Mr. R. S. Navalkar opposed the Parel Road scheme.

MR. ORR'S DEFENCE.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, who had said at the last meeting that there were two important misstatements in Sir Ibrahim's speech, now explained that it appeared he had misunderstood Sir Ibrahim in that the object of the Improvement Trust Act Amendment Bill was to secure the permanancy of the Trust. Sir Ibrahim had meant that the effect of the Bill would make the Trust permanent—a rather different thing. They did not want the permanency of the Trust and perhaps the sooner the Corporation took it over the better. Then Sir Ibrahim had said Government had definitely promised the Trust Rs. 4½ lakhs per annum, but this was not actually the case. The Government resolution in the matter was couched in very cautious terms and could not be considered a definite promise at all. Mr. Orr deprecated wasting so much time, discussing the policy of the Trust. There were different opinions all over the world as to the best way to deal with slums. For some years they had followed what was known as the indirect method and nothing was more dangerous than to allow one's policy to veer first this way and then that. Before they could attempt the direct method they must prevent, for one thing, the Municipality allowing new slums to come into existence. Further the Improvement Trust Act must be altered so that they could take a part of a house instead of the whole and that when they created open spaces at great public expense the owners of property benefiting from these spaces should be compelled to contribute something in exchange for the benefits they received. He asked the side of the house which believed the Trust was going wrong, to recognise that the Trust itself thought it was doing right. He could not see what good would be done by referring Government's resolution to a committee.

SIR IBRAHIM'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said it was incorrect to say that the Corporation had done nothing for several years past to amend the building bye-laws. The present bye-laws were passed so late as in 1910 with the full concurrence of the Commissioner, the architects and the executive and all then said that they were sufficient. As to the contention that the improvement of slums would cost an enormous amount of money, Sir Ibrahim said they had never asked the Improvement Trust to deal with the whole slum area of 1,200 acres. They only asked that the Trust should, to begin with, deal with the represented areas. It was absurd to argue that because they could not save a large number of lives at once they should save none. The Trust was created for the specific object of reducing the mortality and the Corporation was entitled to ask that at least the rupees ten lakhs which it contributed should be spent for the improvement of insanitary areas. The Health Officer of the Municipality had unequivocally said that he was in favour of roads but that the slums should first be removed. They had every right to protest against the policy of the Trust which neglected slums.

MANDATES FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Proceeding, Sir Ibrahim said he would like to say a few words about what Mr. Edwardes had said. He appreciated the spirit in which the Commissioner had made those remarks but in view of the great influence which Mr. Edwardes had with Government, might he (the speaker) tell him to inform Government that local self-government in this city was vested in the Corporation, and to ask Government if the Corporation was expected to bow submissively to every mandate that issued from Government House, to remind Government that there was an obligation on their side also to avoid doing anything which might create bitterness between them and the Corporation, that a large number of leading and busy men of the city assembled twice every week to discharge what they considered to be their public duties, and finally to ask Government if they did not think that these men deserved greater consideration than was at present extended to them. The Corporation had been most reasonable for years and years. They submitted also when the Sydenham Road scheme was sanctioned by Government, but, Sir Ibrahim asked, how long was this to go on,—this entire disregard of the almost unanimous and most emphatic protests of the Corporation? He also drew their attention to the fact that the Improvement Trust Act Amendment Bill had not even come before the Corporation. The Corporation and the Trust had not approved of any contribution being taken from owners of houses that benefited by the operations of the Trust and yet Government proposed to embody it in the Bill!

CORPORATION ENTITLED TO CONSIDERATION.

Continuing Sir Ibrahim said the Corporation had during their whole existence done their best to meet the wishes of and co-operate with Government but he asked if in return the Corporation were not entitled to receive that consideration from Government which they as a corporate body were entitled to? ("Hear Hear"). When Government deliberately disregarded the wishes of the Corporation in the matter under discussion whose fault should it be if it created bitterness between the two? As to the subvention of Rs. 4½ lakhs Sir Ibrahim maintained that Government had made a definite promise to make that contribution. As to the proposition he had moved, Sir Ibrahim asked if it would not be better that they themselves investigated whether the Trust had the legal powers which it had already exercised than that some individual ratepayer should go to the High Court. The question was whether schemes of this character could be formulated by the Trust and sanctioned by Government without the obligatory duty of the Trust being first carried out. The Trust had not worried about the high mortality that prevailed in the city but had collected and reserved money for street schemes.

Mr. Wadia's amendment being put to the vote was defeated, 18 voting in favour of and 32 against it.

Sir Ibrahim's proposition was then carried, 32 voting for and 14 against it.

The Corporation then adjourned.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

FAREWELL TO MR. MUZUMDAR.

A meeting of the Students' Union of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics was held at the Marwari Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday, to present a silver casket with a farewell address to Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, the founder of the Union. The hall was crowded. Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal were among those present.

Mr. Muzumdar was given an enthusiastic ovation which was renewed when he was presented with the illuminated address enclosed in a silver casket of beautiful workmanship and design. In the course of the address it was stated:—

Words fail to express our deep sense of gratitude for the pains you took for our betterment, as lecturer at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. Whatever subject you handled, be it either Administration or Geography, was dealt with in so unique a manner as befitting the rank and prestige of an Institution which is the foremost and first of its kind in India. Permit us to say, Sir, that along with the efficient and eloquent lecturing, which always wins the esteem of the students, you have specially impressed us by your quiet dignity, unobtrusive courtesy, and silent force and genuineness of character. As the practical outcome of your solicitude for our improvement, we have got the Students' Union, a body performing various functions, such as holding of lectures and debates, the study and investigations of separate subjects by groups of members, and the promotion of the athletic side of the College. In the class room, in the debating society, in the lecture hall, in the several meetings of the Industrial and Agricultural groups, you have, Sir, mingled with us freely, showing keen interest in our welfare and helping us forward along the many lines of culture possible in a great Commercial and Economic institution.

Mr. Muzumdar in reply said that words failed to give utterance to the sentiments which were uppermost in his mind. He was there with feelings of the utmost sorrow. He thanked the Union for the casket and for all the words used in the farewell address and affection shown to him. Though he had severed his connection with the college, yet he had not with them all. (Loud applause.) He thanked the Union for giving him the credit of starting the Union, but the credit was not his. It belonged to the zealous students who cooperated to make it successful. He believed that the duty of a professor did not end with his lectures but began with them. These were his ideals. He was very sorry that he was not able to carry out these ideals as far as the Students' Union was concerned. When he sent in his resignation, he had in his heart not the letter but the students and the Students' Union. (Cheers.) There was a terrible conflict raging in his heart. He owed his duty to the Government but also to the students. There was another duty which he could not sacrifice. He could not enter into details about the difficult position he was in, but his conscience told him that he had done nothing wrong. His hands were clean, and he had performed a larger duty in so small a period.

On an occasion like that he could not merely take his seat after thanking them, but he must say a few words as to what he expected from them. They were pupils of whom he was proud. Every student of the college was expected to turn out a useful citizen, doing some useful work not for his own benefit but for the good of the country. He had very great hopes in them. He was looking forward to see how they would carry out their ideals in the open sea of life. The students, who would come out of the college, would be of quite a new type. They would not be like discontented Bachelors of Arts nor the contented Bachelors of Commerce; but Bachelors of Commerce who would devote themselves heart and soul to the business world. He urged upon them the necessity of having ideals. They, the students of Commerce and Industry, were going to be the future business men and in their education they must not forget that their future life would be more a life of action and less of study. This college was the first in Bombay, nay, in India, and they were very fortunate in receiving a commercial education on broader lines. Nothing would repay them more than the diligence with which they worked in their college years. After the war more critical times would come, and there would be a struggle for markets. The coming generation of this successful college would increase the commerce and develop the industries and thus do good to the country. They would be pioneers of industries in India and people would look up to them. (Loud applause.)

After partaking of refreshments the assembly broke up.

CASE AGAINST MR. TILAK.

(Continued from page 5.)

The main points which he objected to were these. He asked the people not to go to the Government with their grievances, because it would not listen to them. That the Government was full of overweening satisfaction and greed; that the bureaucracy deliberately misled the thing called invisible Government as to the condition of the people of India, who were fit to govern themselves, by representing that they were not fit for it; that the Government itself was unfit to govern India Lastly, it was carrying on the government on a similar policy as the Company, whose policy was to squeeze the people and make as much profit as possible. Mr. Tilak also attributed to the Government greed, dishonesty and incompetence. It was immaterial whether all these charges were true or not; but even if they were true they would still bring the Government into contempt.

Mr. Jinnah said an admitted truth would not be justification.

Mr. Binning said there was no force in the contention that the original translator had not been brought into the Court, but so long as there was the man who had compared it, it did not matter. The reason why Oke was not produced was because he could not withstand the skilful cross-examination of Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Tilak had ample opportunity of explaining his speeches and he had left it to his counsel. He submitted the speeches came under Section 124A.

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jinnah then addressed the Court on behalf of Mr. Tilak. He said he was rather in an embarrassing position because Mr. Binning had told the Magistrate that the service to which he belonged was being attacked in the speeches. He hoped the Court would pay no attention to that and would rise above it and do his duty as a judge. It was a delicate matter because the judge belonged to the Service which was being attacked and he hoped he would give him the fullest liberty which the traditions of the bar had always allowed them. The first question was that they had not got Mr. Tilak's speeches as speeches written by him.

SPEECHES MURDERED.

The speeches were taken down by shorthandwriters, who were deputed by the C.I.D., with whom Mr. Tilak was not a *persona grata*, evidently with the object of catching him to prosecute. These two men took down the notes. His submission was that these witnesses were not frank or fair because they would not have given the evidence they had if they had been fair. They had told the Court it was impossible to make mistakes. But no judge would believe that. They not only made mistakes but murdered the speeches and it was known to all. They had, however, admitted that certain sentences and words might have been taken down wrongly.

Then coming to the second process of transcribing, there was the further difficulty of comparing whether the transcript was accurate. They had transcribed what was thought to be Mr. Tilak's speeches. Then they had the third process of translation. The man who had translated it was not brought before the Court because he was a man of such a temperament intelligence and nature that a cross-examination would confuse him. They had therefore a man who could not be confused by a cross-examination. The Court had seen in the course of the examination that certain words which had not been used had been used by the translator to make the speeches offensive. Mr. Tilak said generally the substance of the speeches was correct. He could not say any more.

INTERPRETATION OF SECTION 124A.

The first question that arose was this whether the speeches came under Section 124A. The law had been laid down that the Court had to approach the statement in writing not in the light that Mr. Binning had pointed out by looking at one sentence here and in other passage there but by looking at the whole passage. Lord Fitzgerald had laid down the law in 1868 and that had been the law ever since which was adopted in the "Bangabasi" case and in the Tilak trial in Bombay. The Court must consider what the disloyalty was in considering the speeches.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said that his proposition was that these speeches came under Exception two. They were comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government with a view to bring about a change by lawful means, without exciting hatred or contempt or disaffection. The only way to do so was by looking at the speeches.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

He had urged at the time the record of convictions was tendered that it should not be allowed. Section 108 was a preventive section. Therefore, if a man should commit similar acts before this it would be a piece of evidence persuading the Court that Mr. Tilak must be bound over. These convictions, however, could not carry much weight as the first conviction was in 1898 and the second about eight years ago. The Magistrate must not think that because he was convicted Mr Tilak was a bad man and whatever he said was under a disguise and it was terribly seditious. Mr. Binning had asked the Court not to believe Mr. Tilak because he had been convicted, Mr. Jinnah hoped it would not take any notice of this. The first thing the Court had to bear in mind was this. Mr. Binning had read the speeches as if they were some independent discourses or lectures. He had forgotten the purpose and the object and the occasion of these speeches altogether. The Court would find from the speeches themselves that Mr Tilak and those who agreed with him had decided to start a Home Rule League and a Home Rule League was established at Belgaum on that occasion. Mr. Tilak had told the Court in his own words that the lectures were intended to advocate this propaganda of Home Rule, which was being attacked from certain quarters, both official and Indian. The lecture, therefore, was really intended to be an answer to the objections which were urged by those who were opposed to the Home Rule League and his object was to define the scope and to remove the misunderstanding so far as his school of thought was concerned. He wanted to demolish the arguments which had been advocated against the Home Rule League. Mr. Binning had said the advocacy of the Home Rule League was a mere cloak and Mr. Tilak really wanted to libel the Government established by law to his heart's content and said that Mr. Tilak did not want it as he had been twice convicted at the instance of the Government. There could not be a grosser misrepresentation of the speeches. It was said because he had been convicted he was libelling the Government established by law. The Court could not do him greater injustice if that argument was accepted.

THE LEVEL OF THE AUDIENCE.

His submission was that Mr. Tilak went to Ahmednagar and Belgaum to establish Home Rule Leagues and he wanted the people to join them and also pay subscriptions to carry on the work of the League. He had an audience of all classes and Mr. Tilak took a great deal of pains to go to their level to make them understand the position. Of course Mr. Binning had said it was all nonsense but they must consider the class of audience whom Mr. Tilak had to address. In the first lecture he told them what the Government was. Mr. Tilak was addressing an audience whom he was treating as ignorant children. He wanted to make them understand and he went into the most elementary principles. Why attribute dishonest motives to Mr. Tilak that he stood before an audience of 5,000 people and said what he did not believe and that the audience which heard these sentiments believed that he was not speaking the truth. Hatred or contempt must be more in the mind of the audience, because he sketched in a very crude manner to a particular audience and the audience cheered him because they approved of what he had said, that Home Rule should be secured through the British and must be fostered by British Rule, etc. Was that sedition? Swarajya had been defined by Mr. Tilak in a very clear manner. He put it briefly by a demand that the management of their affairs should be in their own hands and that was the demand for Swarajya. Swarajya was the full authority for the management of their affairs and not that the British Government should go away and that the Germans should come here. Then he said the present position in India was this that they had a Civil Service bureaucracy. Mr. Tilak used the word Sarkar for the Civil Service. He found it very hard to make the audience understand the word Civil Service. The audience understood well that by the Government he did not mean the Government established by law. The whole of the burden of Mr. Tilak's song was this: He said that the Civil Service had got a monopoly of power and that that system was not beneficial,—it was neither beneficial to the people of this country or to the English people,—and he said there must be a change. Therefore really this attack was an attack on this system.

C. I. D. GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Jinnah asked what was the Government established by law? Suppose you attacked the Civil Service or the C. I. D. Mr. Binning had said it was the Government established by law. The C.I.D. Government by law established? Then he would say good-bye to all Government established by law in the country. Counsel's proposition was that the Civil Service was not the Government established by law, under Section 124A. Take the army Was it sedition to attack it? Suppose he attacked the police or the Forest Service, was that sedition? When Mr. Tilak said, "You cannot cut grass or kill a tiger," he said there was the Civil Service whose permission they had to get to do everything Then Mr. Tilak said, "We want some better arrangement than this." Mr. Tilak did not attribute dishonesty or immorality to the Collectors. He said that there were certain grievances which could be remitted and there were certain grievances which were without foundation which if Indians had the management would still be there. There was the typical instance of the Opposition who attacked the Government for not doing certain things which they did not do when they came into power. They had started the Home Rule movement to bring about a change in the present system of administration which they wanted to carry out by reasonable and practical methods which Mr. Tilak had laid down at the end of the speech. Mr. Tilak found fault with the present system of administration and said what Swarajya meant. Then he said the change should be brought about partially, gradually and then fully. Mr. Tilak said that the monopoly which the Civil Service were enjoying at the present time so far as the actual administration of the country was concerned, should not be continued and laid down a plan for so doing. Mr. Tilak said the amendment was to be brought about through Parliament. They should not ask it from others. He said a petition was to be made to the English people and the English Parliament. They had to do everything legal for that purpose. He said they had grievances some of which were grievances and some of which were not. Because they had not the administration in their hands the administration was managed by the Civil Service and they had the monopoly. The people were helpless, they could not do any small thing unless they obtained the permission of the Collector This system must therefore be changed. Mr. Tilak asked were they not going to put their heads together to bring about the change? It was admitted that the people of India were the most backward in the world and he said the British Government did not object to their having Home Rule but there were certain people who were in the way and they were the officials, not only European, but Indian. He urged them to be determined to show their resoluteness to become members of this. League and subscribe money and not to be frightened by the C. I. D. Mr. Tilak said "Be manly" and took pity for heir condition. Mr. Binning had said the oment a man said that they were backward and must rise that meant that the bureaucracy kept them down like this. Nowhere had Mr. Tilak said that the bureaucracy was keeping them down like animals. He did not charge the British people, on the contrary if any of these facts were well known to the people at Home things would be improved. Counsel said he was not going to dispute for a moment that words here and there were strong. Some of them might be objectionable, some people might not like to say so, but Mr. Tilak never intended any offence or insult. When a person was on his legs before 4,000 or 5,000 people lecturing there was likely to be a certain amount of excitement. Sometimes words were said which would never have been said. Counsel had ascertained from Mr. Tilak that he certainly did not mean to be offensive to certain individuals or officials. Mr. Jinnah then went on to deal with the speeches and quoted the story of Dhurtas as was repeated by Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarker in the Imperial Legislative Council which was not meant to be offensive. Mr. Tilak had found fault with the affairs in this country and said there was the Proclamation of 1858 which had remained a dead letter where s the Act of 1858 remained in force. That was his grievance.

CRITICISM OF A SYSTEM.

Mr. Binning had said it was absurd to give a time-limit for Home Rule but the American Government had done that in the case of the Philipines. Counsel said where there was will there was way. Englishmen were aliens in this country, said counsel, and Mr. Asquith and Lord Cromer had said that this was not the country of the domicile of Englishmen. There was nothing offensive in that and counsel quoted Mr. Asquith's speech in upport. Mr. Asquith had said the Government of the country was in the hands of learned aliens and Mr. Tilak had said nothing else. Mr. Tilak wanted a thorough overhauling of administration and the Home Rule League was for that purpose. It was a fact that Europeans were exiles n this land and were suffering from heat, etc., and Mr. Tilak used it sarcastically. But how could there be sedition in that? Regarding invisible Government, counsel said the Secretary of State was invisible. The Government as Government was carried out from Downing Street. That part of Government which was invisible was in Europe. Counsel said his first proposition as this, if the criticism was the criticism f a certain set of administrators as stated by Mr. Justice Strachey, it did not come under Section 124A. It was the criticism of a system and nothing else. The change advocated was to be brought about by changing the law existing through Parliament. The Act of 1858 was nothing but measure and was covered by the explanation to Section 124A that because one Act had come into force, it did not prevent them from expressing disapprobation with view to repealing or modifying it. In order to remove or repeal certain Acts they had to criticise the present policy and how the defects and flaws. Was not Mr. Tilak entitled to say that the substitute he proposed was Home Rule which was a better system both in the interests of the Government and the people? Otherwise one would escape Section 124A. Coming to the second speech, counsel said the translation "aching belly" was a mere murder of Marathi. Mr. Binning had said Mr. Tilak wanted to bring the Government into contempt but Mr. Tilak had aid nothing against the Government. Mr. Tilak said the Government was all-right but they had certain officials who could not bear that certain rights should be given to the people and ounsel submitted that that did not bring the Government into contempt although it was a severe criticism of Collectors and Commissioners. Mr. Tilak's speeches had been taken down by C. I. D. reporters who had no love for him and had been wrongly translated and counsel hoped that in the light of his explanation the Court would think of them favourably. Mr. Tilak's only objection was that the present management was a monopoly and it must be finished. He did not incite violence. There was nothing wrong in a man telling his countrymen to be men rather than remain in a fallen state. What Mr. Tilak wanted to impress upon his audience was that they should not remain fourteenth century men but should become twentieth century men. Surely there was no sedition in saying that. Again with reference to the allusion about beasts, counsel said no imputation was there made against the Government that the Government was treating the people as beasts.

In conclusion Mr. Jinnah submitted that no case has been made out by the prosecution for asking the Court to bind over Mr. Tilak.

The Court reserved judgment till Saturday.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BOMBAY RECOMMENDS MR. AMBICA CHARAN MUZUMDAR.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting held yesterday evening, unanimously resolved that the name of the Hon. Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar be communicated to the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Congress session at Lucknow, as its final recommendation of one name for the presidentship of the Lucknow Congress.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " " of East Indian	400
" " Imports	10,000
Mid. Americans	8.71
Egyptian S. G. F.	11.75
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.	14.33
Jan.	14.62
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	14.14
Jan.	14.44

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 10th.

Total Imports 10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—To-day's opening price.

Months.	
August	8.51
Aug.-Sept.	8.48
Sept.-Oct.	8.46
Oct.-Nov.	8.46
Nov.-Dec.	8.42
Dec.-Jan.	8.41
Jan.-Feb.	8.41
Feb.-Mar.	8.41
Mar.-Apl.	8.41
Apl.-May	8.41
May-June	8.41
June-July	8.39
July-Aug.	8.37

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
Aug.	8.50+3
Aug.-Sept.	8.52+3
Sept.-Oct.	8.50+2
Oct.-Nov.	8.50+3
Nov.-Dec.	8.46+2
Dec.-Jan.	8.45+4
Jan.-Feb.	8.45+4
Feb.-March	8.45+3
March-April	8.45+4
April-May	8.45+4
May-June	8.45+4
June-July	8.43+3
July-Aug.	8.41+2

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	11.43+8
November	11.40+7
January	11.54+18

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.05	Unchgd.
" " Fully Good	6.50	
" " Fine	6.65	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.00	
" " Fine	7.30	
" Broach Good	7.45	
" " Fully Good	8.30	
" " Fine	8.45	
" Scinde Good	6.40	
" " Fully Good	6.55	
" " Fine	6.70	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 9th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
1,69,000 were allotted to Calcutta		12,89,000
3,80,000 " " to Bombay		
8,41,000 " " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 3/32	
" Bombay	at 1/4 3/32	
Min. Rate Received Calcutta	56% above that rate in full.	
Min. Rate Received Bombay	56% above that rate in full.	
Rs.		Rs.
6,000 were allotted to Bombay		6,000
Tenders on Bombay	at 1/4 1/16	
Min. Rate Received Bombay	56% above that rate in full.	

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
14,02,000 were allotted to Calcutta		17,05,000
3,03,000 " " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 1/16	
" Madras	at 1/4 1/16	
Min Rate Received Calcutta	56% above that rate in full.	
Min Rate Received Madras	56% above that rate in full.	

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 30,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Aug. 9th.

Transfers Calcutta Immediate Rs. 1,75,000 @1/4 1/8

Transfers Madras Deferred Rs. 1,40,000 @1/4 3/32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
" Exports to Great Britain	9,000
" to Continent..	13,000
Futures at New York October	14.37+1
" January	14.49+8
Spot Cotton at New York	14.45+5
" Orleans	13.94+12
Futures at New Orleans October	14.19—4
" January	14.49—8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality).	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars	66½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	31 15/16+5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Bazars Bought—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th Ultimo	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½ Unchgd.
" " " 6 "	6¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	58½+½
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½ Nominal.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	70—½
Government Securities 3%	60—½
Rx. On London at Paris France	28.14 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 9th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£86½—½
4½ % 1925—1945	£95½+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 9th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Augt.-Sept.	67/6
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Aug.-Sept. Paid	67
The Tone of Wheat is strong.	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. August-Sept. Cargo	52

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozspore Usual Bold July-Aug. Nominal	59/3
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	78/6
Toria Rapeseed Aug Sept. Buyers	64/9

London, Aug. 8th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	76/3

London, Aug. 9th.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Hull Nominal	£11-17-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£122
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£109
Copper Braziers	£145
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	40
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. M.G.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal	

London, Aug. 8th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec.	21/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec.	21/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec.	22/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec.	23/10½
Tone of Market—Steady.	

London, Aug. 9th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec.	21/10½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec.	22
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.	23/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec.	24
Tone—Very Firm.	

London, Aug. 9th.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber:—Fine hard cure Aug.-Sept. buyers	2/9½
Plantation First Latex Crepe September.	2/3½

London, Aug. 9th.

MAILS.

The Bombay Mail has been delivered. here to-day.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Aug. 9th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	50
" Mutton Tallow	50/9
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Very Quiet

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The market to-day opened weak with M. G. Broach quoted at Rs. 318 and declared quickly on speculators selling New Crops freely.

A good business has been reported in Akolas and New Crop Broach. Japan houses being the chief buyers.

Ready market is quiet but steady and mills are buying slowly.

G. Broach 312½.
F. G. Bengal 243.
F. K/Akola 291.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		Sept. 1916	Jan. 1917	April 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	317	270/6
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	290/300
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	..	247	..	225/33
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	243	246	..	240/45
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	250/56
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	235/40
Khamg. Akola,	Fine M.G.	284	294/5	..	277/83
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	250/55
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	250/57
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	282/90
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	292/300
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	295/305
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	..	283	..	262/70
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	245/55
Khanuwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	265/75
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	250/65
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	275/85
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	285/300
Nauder	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	315/30
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	260/70
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	250/60
Saw Ginned Dharwar Good	Aug.	328	..	..	328/35
Coompta.	Aug. Good M.G.	350	..	..	342/50
Westerns,	Good M.G.	346	..	..	342/47
Westerns,	Good H.G.	342	..	..	335/40

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts at fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 8th August, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	270	258	244	25th Jan. 1917
	255	245	233	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	242	..	Sept.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	240	228	Ready & Sept.
	..	268	256	Ready & Sept.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	280	268	25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	262	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	290	Ready
Washwan (M.G.)	..	322	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	305	..	Ready
Akola M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..
	..	282	270	Ready
Akola Kghm.	..	279	..	Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	289	..	25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	261	259	Ready & Sept.
Dhamangaum	..	287	..	25th Jan. '17.
Pooljaum (M.)	..	286	274	Ready & Sept.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	292	..	25th Jan. '17
	..	289	277	Ready & Sept.
Nagpore	..	298	..	25th Jan. '17
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	296	284	Ready & Sept.
Wardha Augt (M.G.)	..	301	..	25th Jan. '17
	..	297	285	Ready & Sept.
	..	302	..	25th Jan. '17
Broach (M.G.)	..	294	484	Ready
	..	..	..	..
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	312½ 25th April '17.
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	353 Ready & Sept.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	256	254	Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	332 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	330 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	346 Ready & Sept.
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	341 Ready & sept.
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	357 Ready & Sept.
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	..	295	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 10th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	39 0 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	5 13 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	39 0 0	5 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 8 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 9 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 9 0	8 15 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 5 0	8 11 0
Teeliseed, White 85.15	47 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	45 0 0	....
" Black	36 8 0	....
" 50.50	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jowar	33 0 0	4 13 6
Arundia	37 0 0	
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 2 3	
Linseed May	9 6 6	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 1 7½	
Jowar Aug.-Sept.	4 14 0	
Jowar Sept.	4 15 0	
Arandia Aug.	36 12 0	
Rapeseed Brown April-May	7 6 6	
Linseed Sept.	9 2 6	

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-9, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 26, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. Sept.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	156
Do. Shanghai	215½
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-14-0
Australian do.	26-6-0
Bombay do.	25-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	78-2-0

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY (INDIA), LTD.

The following are the Company's rates ruling in the local market to-day for the under mentioned brands:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	5 8 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 9 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	5 2 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3 4 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 13 6
Anchor Tins per pair	5 11 0
Rising Sun Cases per case	6 4 0
Anchor Cases per case	6 6 0
Shell Cases per case	7 0 0

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

HORSES LEFT IN

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs

Koppier 9-10, Pretty Good Sort 8-10, Motor Wrap 7-12, Silver Thrush 9-6, Lola 8-8, Impecunious 7-12, Meddling 9-6, Waynflete 8-4, Corridor 7-11, Miss Ronestone 9-4, Triple Alliance 8-5, Romanesque 7-9, Matchless Maud 8-4, Lady James 8-2, Arkangelo 7-6, Gipsy's Advice 8-11, Penny Pie 8-0, and Flamen 7-6.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Simon's Hope 9-9, Lucky Thought 8-10, Lady Douglas 8-0, Final Proof 9-4, Pension 8-8, Borgie 7-13, King's Head 8-2, Double Fluke 8-7, Little Speed 7-13, Megale 9-1, Aubrey 8.5, Dancing Mistress 7-10, Mintspear 9-0, Chastity 8-4, Kit Grey Leg 7-8, Athlete 8-11, Vital 8-2, Spring Daisy 7-8, Decorum 8-10, Matchless Maud 8-2, Adelaide II. 6-13, and Oriflamme 6-9.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Baloz 9-5, Majbur 9-4, Night Hawk 8-7, Young Majub 8-5, Polish 8-5, Money Gold 8-5, Beyrut 8-2, Malster 8-2, Bahlool 8-0, Maasal 7-12, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-10, Tajilmulook 7-9, Vellard 7-3, and Mat-hat-Baig 6-0.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Black Ivory 9-8, Hurchan 9-5, Ben Hur 9-2, Tawdry 9-1, Old Joe 8-12, Eldorado 8-10, Essad Pasha 8-10, Lot 8-9, Kaiumers 8-7, Shimran 8-3, Paradise 8-2, Challenger 8-0, Royalist 7-13, American Spot 7-13, Present 7-10, Advance 7-5, Jemadar 7-2, Murpho 7-2, England 7-1, and Tawakul 7-0.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Adriatic, Angler, Barbarian, Coromandel, Oxford, Rosy Morn, Calendonia, Sultan, Najdi, Dartmoor, Garibaldi, Poorigde, Bikaneer, Bayonet, Result, Platinum, Aberdeen, Neptune, Hudban, Ormuz, Ace of Diamonds, and Renown.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. (Division II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nijvaro, Rahad, Tigris, Remmes, Subbiaca, Cromdale Arabian Boy, Lightning, Czar, Toledo, Acetine, Salim, Sheridan, India, Isolation, Raven, Golden Sparrow, Fairygold, Panama, Barjora, Cox, and Justice.

THE DHOND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rubymine 9-6, Excelsior 9-3, Section 8-10, Blackhussar 8-10, Aimer 8-8, Alibaba 8-7, Makbul 8-4, Fado 7-13, Gazal 7-12, White Silk 7-12, Red Cross 7-8, Planet 7-8, Partner 7-8, Investment 7-7, Chaser 7-7, Brimo 7-6, and Powerful 7-6.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during week. It was beneficial to germinated seedlings, except in parts of Deccan where they are suffering on account of continuous rain and need break. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Sind, Cutch, Palanpur and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Sind, Baroda and Palanpur. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate except in parts of Larkana and Baroda. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Larkana, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Deccan and are generally steady elsewhere. Recent rain has improved the situation in Kathiawar and distress is decreasing in Gohilwad. The public health is good and there is no wandering or emaciation. New grass is coming up. The daily average number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was 353.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 5th August 1916 is published:—

Bombay City 9, Surat District 1, Thana District—Bandra Port 2, Oother places 1, Satara District 37, Ahmednagar District 94, Nasik District 3, Poona District—Poona Town 10, Other places 4, Sholapur District 60, Ratnagiri District—Ratnagiri Port 7, Other places 4, Belgaum District 52, Dharwar District—Bandra Port 2, Other places 1, Bijapur District 171, Kanara District 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 76, Kathiawar Agency—Mangrol Port 2, Bijapur Agency 1, Savnur State 5, Akalkote State (for two weeks) 10. Total 605.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 10.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened under a rising mood but before close a fair set back was registered.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares fluctuated within the range of Rs. 15.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids closed at Rs. 515.

Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 730 to Rs. 725, Madhavji from Rs. 1,610 to Rs. 1,590, Standards from Rs. 1,555 to Rs. 1,520, Currimbhai from Rs. 395 to Rs. 372½, Central India from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,480, and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,925 to Rs. 1,910.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 700.

Crescent after touching Rs. 202½ closed at Rs. 196½. Indore-Malwas were placed in the vicinity of Rs. 410, and Pearls Rs. 500

Bombay United were placed at Rs. 597½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 72.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 327½ to Rs. 315.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 205 to Rs. 210. Deferreds from Rs. 945 to Rs. 930.

Hydro ordinary shares changed hands from Rs. 1,510 to Rs. 1,500.

Bundi Cement Company shares were placed at Rs. 15.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 76.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Conversion Warrants at Rs. 11.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances held in cast in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

	Rs.
July 1914	29,93,24,000
July 1915	21,04,96,000
July 1916	20,41,96,000

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10th. Onda	Goss	Rangoon July 26
Aug. 10th. Incemoor	Hughes	Busreh July 22

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 10th. Bahrein	Bonnett	Busreh etc.

The following vessel is loading since yesterday:—

Steamer	*Brika	for	Hull etc.
"	*Sardinia	for	China
"	Incemoor	for	Hull etc.

* To arrive

Aug. 10.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Outward bound) on the 9th instant.

S. S. Onda: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain G. Goss, arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, which port she had left on the 26th ultimo, with a general cargo and rice and 4 deck passengers.

S. S. Incemoor:—The steamer Incemoor, 1,973 tons, Captain T. Hughes, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Busreh, which port she had left on the 22nd ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Bahrein:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bonnett, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, etc., with a generas cargo.

Thursday, 10th August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Marmagoa		J. F & Co
B. Llandudno	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Standish Hall	Work	L. Dreyus & Co
D. & E. Zayani	Ookerji	R. S. Shoostry
F. Clan Maclachlan	Maclean	J. F. & Co
G. Dovre	Skjullaud	J. M. & Co
K. Vaux Hall		King King & Co
N. Polygrass Castle	Turnbull	L. D. & Co
P. Saigon Maru		O. S. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahabadi, Irrawadi, Indravati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Knowsley Hall	Mackenzie	K. N. & Co
2 Queda	Piggot	M. M. & Co
3 Canton Maru	Katyalno	N. Y. K.
4 Inaho Maru	Gawa	O. S. K.
5 Yoneai Maru	Fujio	N. Y. K.
7 Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co.
8 Dunera	Nyah	M. M. & Co
9 Ampleforth		W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Banca		F. & O. S. N. Co
14 Lhasa		M. M. & Co
15 Lawoe	Dehorn	H. S. Shostri
16 Dumra		M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Gallia	Capt. Saltar

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Chinkoa	Bignold	M. M. & Co
9 Kaimuir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ampleforth	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
Baroda		M. M. & Co
Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
Biroosa	Bernei	B. & P. S.N. Co
Flor-de-Dia	Aboo	Bolmij
Incemoor	Hughes	W. & A. G. & Co
Knight Templar	Sage	
Newholm	Meeking	W. & A. G. & Co
Onda	Goss	M. M. & Co
Suwadagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co

IMPORTS.

Aug. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 33 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 48 bales hemp, D. M. Doongajee; 57 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 27 cwts. cassein flour, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 173 cwts. cassein, Duncan Stratton and Co.; 73 cwts. dry chillies, H. Baldeo; 29 cwts. aloes, D. Passoo and Co.; 405 cwts. turmeric, D. Passoo and Co.; 157 cwts. senna leaves, H. Jiwandas and Co.; 59 cwts. gum Arabie, A. H. A. Casim and Co.

FOR HULL.

Incemore (s) 1,250 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rottenfels (s) 3,000 cwts. poppy seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 1,000 cwts. rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TANSIN.

Banca (s) 17 cases opium, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca (s) 50 bales cotton twist, I. David; 16 cwts. dates, A. Mahomedally; 32 cwts. zardallam, A. Mahomedally; 18 cwts. senna leaves, A. Mahomedally.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 25 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Totomi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

Canton Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 1,700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru (s) 160 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Inaho Maru (s) 7⅞ cwts. ivory waste, W. Uttamchand.

The District Magistrate of Alipore has ordered an enquiry into the alleged ill-treatment in the Kalighat Temple by up-country beggars of pilgrims and has deputed a Deputy Magistrate on this duty.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

BY KIND permission of the Band President, the Band of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play a selected programme of music this evening from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. on the first floor Restaurant.

By kind permission of Col. Elderton and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry, will play a selected programme of Music on Saturday, the 12th instant, from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

The Taj Mahal Orchestra will play on the ground floor from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. as usual, on both the evenings.

Tables can be booked in advance.

CHAS. STENGLER,
Genl. Manager.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.
They are succeeding with it, too.
So are many in all stages of intellectuality.
Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

THE PERFECTED NERVE FOOD.

SANAPHOS

THE IDEAL RECONSTRUCTIVE NERVE FOOD

A VALUABLE RESTORATIVE IN NEURASTHENIA, NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA AND ANÆMIA.

Tempting, Palatable, Wholly Digestible.

Earlier and inferior products, representing the effort to give the nerves directly the nourishment they cannot get from ordinary food, are now displaced by the more scientific and more highly-perfected All-British "SANAPHOS."

In Insomnia, Nervousness, Run-down Conditions, Lack of Tone, Convalescence, and in the severer cases of Shattered Nerves, "Sanaphos" is producing results which are truly remarkable.

Unlike earlier products which were only partly digestible, "Sanaphos" is wholly assimilable. In the words of an eminent scientist, it "makes straight for nerve nutrition and repair." It is a white powder which dissolves in water, making a tempting and palatable beverage. Benefit is felt almost immediately.

"Sanaphos" is sold by all Chemists and Bazaars. In India stocks are held by, and requests for samples should be addressed to:—Messrs. Butto, Kristo, Paul & Co., Calcutta; E. Brooks & Co., Karachi; Bell Ram & Brother, Anarkali, Lahore; Jamnadas Brothers, Market, Bombay; Mehta Brothers, Madras; W. H. Smith & Co., Madras; E. M. de Sousa & Co., Rangoon.

Wholesale Distributors for India and Far East: Dakin Brothers, Ltd., Middlesex Street, London, England.

Are you old before your time?

Then take a pick-me-up course of VITAFER—the great brain and body building food. It combines Organic Phosphorus—perhaps the greatest gift of science to the human race — with the rich protein constituents of pure milk.

Vitafer

The Greatest of all Tonic Foods.

N. B.—VITAFER is a tonic food, practically tasteless and odourless, can be readily mixed with any other non-acid food, and may be taken with advantage by old and young.

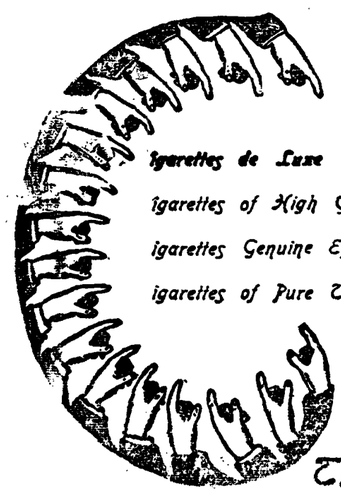
N. B.—The moderate price places it within the reach of all.

Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles of 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz. at Rs. 1-12 Rs. 3, and Rs. 5.

VITAFER is produced entirely by SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., of Birmingham, Eng., an old established and well-known English Firm of high repute. (Founded 1820). All the processes of VITAFER manufactured are carried out in their own works at TIPPERARY and BIRMINGHAM.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay—Messrs. MADON SONS & Co. 14 Abdul Rehman Street, Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

BRITISH therefore BEST



Cigarettes de Luxe
Cigarettes of High Grade
Cigarettes Genuine Egyptian
Cigarettes of Pure Turkish Tobacco

Are !!!!! Which?
The Famous Specialities
by
Th. Vafiadis & Co.

SHOULD DEATH END ALL?

This is not a theological question, it is rather a bread and butter question. Should the death of a man end all the comforts of a family, the education of the children, the existence of his home? If such be not the case it is because the average plain man has given this matter thought, and, at the expense of present enjoyment, has provided for future needs.

THE BENGAL PROVIDENT & INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

furnishes the best, because the safest and most economical, method of perpetuating the home and protecting its inmates. To meet these common and inevitable needs it was organised six years ago. If you have responsibility and health it has the very best protection for you and yours. THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW.

For new forms of policies consult our Chief Agent or write direct to the Secretary.

24, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

N. NOWROJI, Chief Agent., 7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N. N. PADHEY, Chief Agent, C. P. and Berars Mahal, Nagpore, C. P.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabadusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA

Consulting Physician:—

KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN

"DRILL" "DRILL"

DRILL

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps.

Renowned

VALUE

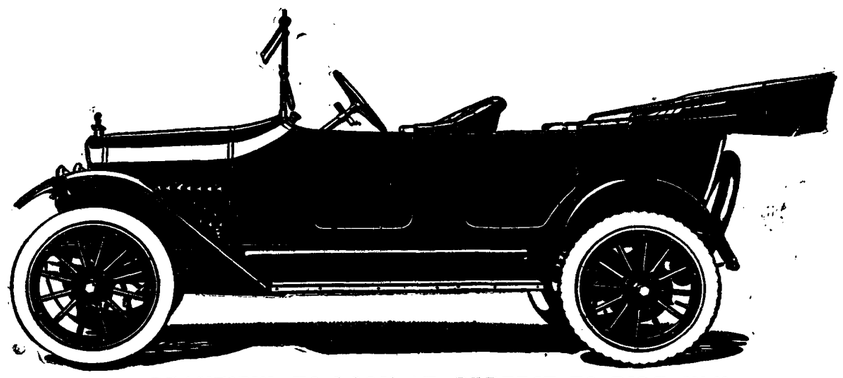
OWNERSHIP of a motor car is but a means to an end—and that end is **SERVICE.** All other considerations are of minor importance. Consequently, Service is the element that accurately determines **Value.**

When we assert that Maxwell Motor Cars represent an **exceeding value,** we base that statement on concrete and indisputable evidence of a **22,023-mile record** that stands unparalelled.

Being a matter of vital consequence to you, we again refer to this fact : that a stock Maxwell Car conclusively proved its worth by travelling over 500 *miles a day for forty-three consecutive days and nights—without a motor stop—without motor repairs or readjustments—averaging* 9,871 *miles per tyre.*

FACTS OUTWEIGH OPINIONS.

20 H. P. Four-Cylinder 5-Seater Stream-Line Touring body, fully equipped, including Electric lights and self-starter **SEPARATE MAGNETO IGNITION** one-man-hood, fine detachable rims, glass screen, speedometer, horn, etc., etc.



Landaulettes and Touring Cars in stocks for immediate delivery. Apply early for inspection and trial. Very few left. The next shipment may not be at the same price.

SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

"BEAUTIFUL TO LOOK AT, PERFECT TO RIDE IN."

SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

PRICE :—

MAXWELL, Five-Seater Touring Car	Rs. 3,750
MAXWELL, Six-Seater Landaulette Car	„ 5,000
MAXWELL, Five-Seater with all-Weather Top	„ 4,900

(5th Tyre extra.)

Send for latest Catalogue.

SOLE AGENTS:—

TELE { PHONE :— No. 2180. GRAMS :— "AEROPLANE," BOMBAY.

The Automobile Co., Ltd.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

We stock everything for the Maxwell—From a Pin to a Complete Car.

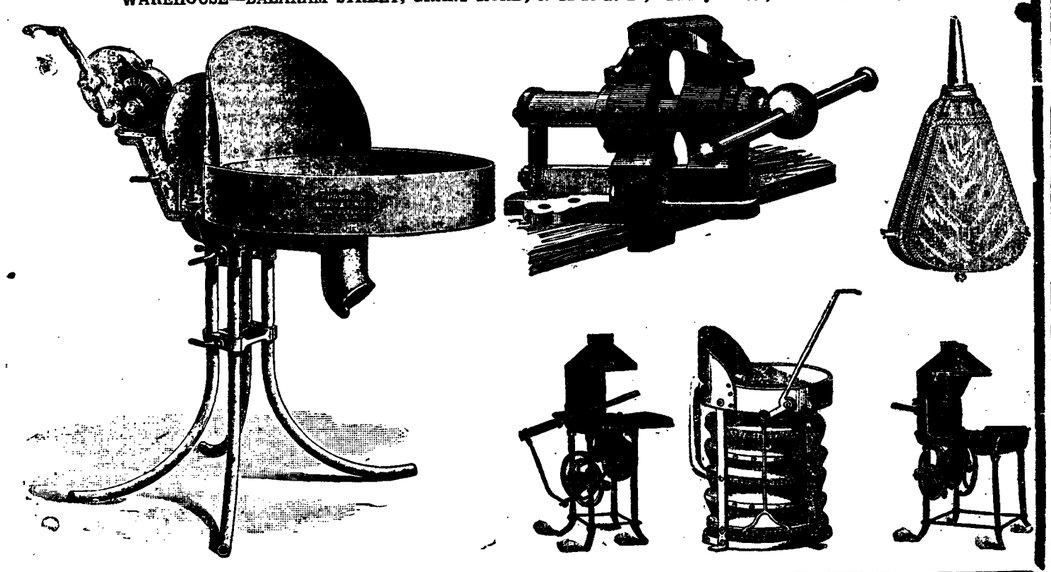
KURWA & KAJIJI

SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGINEERS', BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enquiries and Correspondence Invited.

Office and Showroom :— **ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.**

WAREHOUSE—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD, & 11-13-27-29, Dhunji Street, near Mombadevi.



FOOTBALL SEASON JERSEYS.

Rs. 27 Set of 12. Rs. 2-8 each.

COLOURS IN STOCK.

Red and Black Striped.	Green and Scarlet.
Red and Navy.	Black and Amber.
Black and White.	Royal and White.
Amber and Green.	Scarlet and White.
Navy and White.	Dark-Green.
Navy and White, half design.	Scarlet.

HOSE to match Jerseys.
Rs. 18 Set of 12. Rs. 1-10 each.
Knickers Re. 1-10 each.
Boots and Nets also in Stock.

BOMBAY SPORTS DEPOT,

MAHAWADI MAHAL, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
Telegrams : "Tennis," Bombay.

Messina Lemons

JUST ARRIVED.

Re. 1 per dozen.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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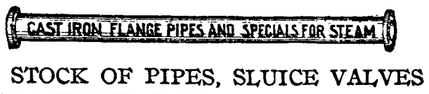

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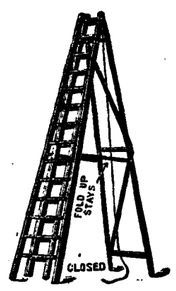

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